

# Newport Mercury

WHOLE NUMBER 9025

NEWPORT, R. I., JULY 31, 1920

VOLUME CLXII—NO. 8

## The Mercury.

—PUBLISHED BY—  
THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO

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**Mercury Building,**  
102 THAMES STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

Established June, 1781, and is now in its one hundred and thirty-third year. It is the oldest newspaper in the United States, and has been published in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns, filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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## Local Matters.

### CENSUS RETURNS OF NEWPORT COUNTY

The population of the cities and towns in Rhode Island that thus far have been reported by the census bureau are not at all satisfactory, though most of them show an increase over 1910, but less than the State census of 1916. The total population of Newport County is given as 42,893, a gain of 9.04 per cent. Newport city is given a gain of 3106 or 11.2-10 per cent. The total population of the city reported in 1920 is 30,255; in 1910 it was 27,149; in 1915 the State census gave it a population of 30,472.

The population of Newport by wards as follows: First ward 3406, Second ward 10,345, Third ward 5,960, Fourth ward 5242, and Fifth ward 5,302.

Jamestown is given credit for 1033 persons, as compared with 1337 in 1910, a gain of 36.3 per cent.; Little Compton 1389, as compared with 1276 in 1910, a gain of 113 or 8.8 per cent.; Middletown is given 2054, as against 1708 in 1910, a gain of 386 or 22.6 per cent.; New Shoreham has 1038, a loss of 276 or 26.6 per cent. from the 1314 credited in 1910.

Portsmouth also shows a loss, the present census giving 2530, while that of 1910 gave 2681, a decrease of 91 or 3.5 per cent. Tiverton, with 3891, shows an increase of 662 over the 1910 census of 3032, or 2.8 per cent.

Florence, the three-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Davis of Tiverton, was instantly killed near her home in that town on Tuesday, when she ran in front of an automobile driven by Miss Janis Waring, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Waring of Tiverton. The fatality was wholly unavoidable and no blame whatever attaches to Miss Waring. The victim of the accident was a grandchild of the late Captain Nathaniel Church, who was well known in Newport as well as throughout the State.

J. C. Bills, representing a large theatrical syndicate, has taken a lease of the Clonial Theatre in this city for a term of years, and will continue to operate the theatre along somewhat similar lines to the past. The theatre is owned by the Newport Industrial Company, which built the building and has since operated it with considerable financial success. Colonel Herbert Bliss is the president of the Company and Mr. Herbert A. Kauli has been manager of the theatre from the first.

The Retail Clerks Association seems to be in conflict with some of the other union organizations over the new co-operative store recently opened on Thames street. The store was planned primarily for the benefit of union members, who are stockholders, and is run by a board of directors. The Retail Clerks Association protests against these directors doing the work of clerks and also against overtime delivery of orders.

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Drake, who has been spending the summer with her daughter, Mrs. (Captain) Adelbert Althouse, was the purchaser of the Cortazzo property on the Cliffs which was sold at public auction on Tuesday. The bidding was quite lively, the purchase price being \$10,100. The property includes 36,000 square feet of land and a house of 19 rooms.

Dr. and Mrs. William A. Sherman have moved into their new home at Broadway and Rhode Island avenue, formerly owned by the late Thomas A. Lawton. During the war this building was used as an annex to the nurses' home for the Naval Hospital, and much repair was necessary before the new owners could move in.

### TWO-ALARM FIRE

A portion of the old Newport Engineering Works building was badly damaged by fire of unknown origin late Tuesday afternoon, the situation appearing so dangerous that a second alarm was sounded within a few minutes after the first. The second floor of the building was well gutted, and it may not be possible to rebuild it under the present building laws of the city.

It was shortly before five o'clock Tuesday afternoon that smoke and flames were seen to be coming out of the machine shop portion of the old Engineering Works plant and an alarm was pulled from box 411. As soon as Chief Kirwin arrived he saw that more men and more hose would be needed to cope with the situation and a second alarm was at once sounded, calling all the active apparatus of the local department. Incidentally it called a large gathering of spectators, drawn by the smoke, who succeeded in getting in the way of the firemen and apparatus, and some of whom were thoroughly drenched by the hose streams.

When the firemen arrived flames were bursting through the building in various places, the oil-soaked floors having caused a rapid spread of the flames. As soon as the hose was laid and the two pumps hooked on to the hydrants, powerful streams of water quickly beat down the fire and the spectacular part was soon over. The firemen had considerable work to do, however, and it was some time before the recall sounded, and much later before the last company left the scene.

The cause of the fire is unknown. It originated on the second floor of the building that was formerly the machine shop of the Engineering Works and which during the war was occupied by the Material Section of the Naval Reserve Force. After the war the property was sold at auction by Mr. A. Livingston Mason, and this was bought by William J. Dunn of Fall River. It had not been occupied since the Naval Reserves left, and it was said by neighbors that boys were accustomed to gather there.

A few hours before the fire Mr. Franklin C. Parsonage had taken a client through the property for an inspection, with the possible idea of establishing manufacturing business there from out of town. Whether the client would have taken the property or not cannot be said, but in any event, it was regarded as desirable property for manufacturing purposes and it is considered a loss to the community.

This fire demonstrated that some means needs to be taken to control the automobilists who flock after the apparatus. When the engines went down on the first alarm, hundreds of machines crowded after them, with the result that when the second alarm sounded they were very much in the way of the later engines. Similar trouble was encountered by the firemen on the occasion of the destruction of the Andrews residence on Maple avenue, but as that was practically in the country there was more excuse for mix-ups.

### NAVY ATHLETES SAIL

The U. S. S. Frederick sailed from Newport harbor on Tuesday on its way to Antwerp, carrying the Navy athletes who will take part in the Olympic games. It is planned to publish a daily newspaper on board the ship and before sailing a Paymaster visited the Mercury office and bought a supply of type and accessories. The accommodations on board ship were taxed to their utmost capacity to carry all the passengers and their equipment, a number of automobiles being included in the cargo. The Frederick is expected to return in about two months.

Mr. Patrick H. Horgan has been selected as the third member of the board of arbitration to consider the demand of the employees of the Bay State Street Railway Company for an increase in wages. It is expected that the board will get down to business in a very short time.

Mr. William P. Sheffield of this city was elected Department Commander of the American Legion at the annual session of the Department of Rhode Island last Saturday afternoon. Mr. Sheffield has been Commander of Newport Post since it was instituted.

Mr. Hiram G. Burns of this city was united in marriage in New York on July 22 to Miss Ellen A. Genders, who was formerly a member of the Nurses Training School at the Newport Hospital.

The engineer department of the army is doing a large amount of work on the Lippincott property near Beavertail on Conanicut Island, and rumor has it that an air station is being built.

### NEWPORTER KILLED

Barney Mirman of this city, an employee of the Standard Wholesale Grocery Company of Newport, was instantly killed in Tiverton last Saturday afternoon, and Miss Anna Zeller-meyer of Providence was severely injured in an automobile accident. The accident occurred when Mirman attempted to pass a car going in the same direction, but seeing another car approaching he attempted to swing back into line when he was caught in the car track and was struck by the approaching car. His car was turned over and Mirman was instantly killed while his companion was picked up and hurried to the Union Hospital in Fall River. She is now on the road to complete recovery.

The young man's employers sent out to Tiverton immediately upon learning of the accident and gave orders to have everything possible done. The body was brought back to Newport and was interred in the Jewish cemetery on Sunday afternoon.

Mirman was a veteran of the World War, having served in France, where he was gassed and shell-shocked. He also served for a time with the Army of Occupation. He was about 27 years of age and had been employed as candy salesman of the Standard Company. He was well liked and had a wide circle of friends.

### CITY BUILDINGS SOLD

The buildings on the Central street property where the Rogers High School addition will be erected, were sold at public auction on Saturday afternoon, and brought very good prices. It was the understanding of the purchasers that the buildings could be removed from their present location to other sites, instead of being torn down. However, it will be necessary to secure the usual permits and to comply with all regulations before they can be moved. All the buildings found purchasers except the Bull garage, which was considered to be too expensive a proposition to tear down to warrant a bid.

Nathan Ball secured the Root garage and apartment for \$220. Max Teitz bought the O. F. Wilcox barn for \$100. Constant Smith secured the Pike house for \$1200. William S. Rogers was the purchaser of the Kimball residence for \$2525, after lively competition, and Morris David bought the Austin house for \$3150, meeting with strenuous opposition. The Swan house went to Nathan Ball for \$1000.

The sale of these buildings brings the net cost to the city for the land down to about \$60,000.

### SHRINERS COMING

Plans are well advanced for the outing of the Shriners of New England at Newport Beach on August 14th, and it will doubtless be the largest gathering of members of the order ever seen in Newport. Patestine Temple of Providence will bring down a large delegation and the other Temples throughout New England are expected to be well represented.

The competitive drill at the Beach promises to be an interesting feature of the occasion, three prizes being offered. The Patrol of Palestine Temple will not enter into the competition, being the hosts of the occasion, but will give an exhibition drill. The famous Palestine Temple Band will come, and it is expected that each of the visiting Temples will bring their own band. A short street parade will be a feature of the occasion.

Miss Alice Hammett, for a number of years a teacher in the Newport public schools, died in Providence on Tuesday after a long illness. She retired from active teaching some twenty years ago because of ill health. She was a daughter of the late Nathan E. and Catherine C. Hammett, and is survived by two sisters, Miss Elizabeth Hammett and Mrs. B. Clarence Brown, both now living in Providence. She was in her seventy-second year.

Ridgeway N. Sparks, chief electrician in the navy, is again in trouble, after having been tried recently on a charge of manslaughter. He is charged with several offenses, involving the injury of a small boy while operating a motorcycle on Thames street.

Soon after midnight Monday morning, evidence of breaking into Frant's loan office on Thames street led to an investigation and it was found that goods to the value of approximately \$150 had been stolen. The police have been making a thorough investigation.

The Seventh Artillery Band has returned to Fort Adams after a tour of duty at Camp Devens on recruiting service.

### RUMORS OF FACTORIES

The recent sale of the Ernst Voigt and Anthony Stewart farms in Middletown to an unknown purchaser has given rise to much conjecture as to the use to which they are to be devoted. Speculation is rife and some very improbable rumors have been in circulation, due to thoughts of what might be rather than to actual facts. However, the farms constitute a large and very valuable tract of land, having a considerable frontage on the Bay, and adjoining the tracks of the New Haven railroad. A large manufacturing plant has been suggested, and a large oil station similar to those that have been erected further up the Bay within the past few years, has also been spoken of. The fact that Henry Ford of Detroit has been in the city this week on a yachting trip has served to connect his name with this purchase, and the rumors in this connection vary from a large branch of the Ford factory to an elaborate summer residence for himself.

However, the unknown purchaser doubtless has his plans well developed, and they will be divulged in due time. Something more important than farm property will probably emerge from the deal for the farms are strategically situated to be used for many different purposes.

### VOTING DISTRICTS COMING

As was stated in the Mercury some weeks ago, the board of canvassers will probably find it necessary to divide the larger wards of the city into voting districts in order to avoid congestion at the polls on voting day. Tentative plans have already been made for dividing the second, third and fourth wards, which are out of all proportion to the size of the other wards. This division will not affect the election or eligibility of any candidate, as the board has no authority to change ward lines, but simply to arrange voting precincts for the more efficient handling of the voters.

It was at first suggested that separate voting places might be established for the women, in order to avoid congestion, but it is found that this is not possible under the law. Both men and women will have to deposit their ballots at the same polling places, but the women's names will be on separate lists and their ballots will be of a different color from those of the men. An effort will be made to encourage the women to vote at hours when there is usually a relaxation from the usual rush.

### FALL RIVER POLICE OUTING

Nearly fifty members of the Fall River police department, headed by Chief Peeney, came to Newport on Thursday and had a day's outing as guests of the Newport police department. They were royally treated and every man enjoyed the day in the city by the sea. Upon arriving here at noon the party proceeded to Freebody Park, where a ball game was scheduled between the Fall River and Newport departments, in which the former won by the score of ten to three in five innings.

The next objective was the Beach, where an excellent dinner was served at 3.30, after which other sports were in order. The tug of war went to the Newport department, the local men pulling their husky opponents several feet over the line. A large gathering of spectators watched the athletes in various sports.

The newly renovated rooms of the Chamber of Commerce in the Sherman building were given a formal opening on Thursday evening, when a large number of members of the Chamber assembled to join in the festivities of the occasion. All had an opportunity to inspect the rooms, and there was an interesting program of music, several of the numbers being furnished by professional entertainers from the local theatres. Light refreshments were served.

A tentative draft of the plans for the new Sheffield school building on outer Broadway was submitted to the committee from the board of aldermen and representatives of the school department by Architect Thomas L. S. Weaver on Wednesday evening. A few changes were suggested and after these are made by the architect the plans will probably be approved.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Florence Vera Barr, daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Harold V. Barr, and Mr. Augustin Charles Titus, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Titus.

The Newport branch of the Oath-Barton Company of Providence has closed down for about two weeks to allow of the arrival of more materials here.

### BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The session of the board of aldermen on Thursday evening was not a very long one. There was a discussion over the subject of coal for the city, and Mr. Robert S. Hayes and Mr. Carl Jurgens both explained the situation. It was decided not to place a contract immediately, but to wait a few days to investigate further.

Reports were received from the inspector of nuisances and the street commissioner over the gas odor in lower Thames street, and it was voted to notify the Gas Company that drippings must not be turned into the sewer.

There was also a report from the board of health on the milk supply of the city and the board was invited to inspect the various pasteurizing plants in the city.

Six men were elected to the eligible list for the fire department, and some routine business was disposed of.

### TO RAISE FARES

The Public Utilities Commission of Rhode Island has granted permission to the Newport & Providence Railway to raise its fares to eight cents for each zone. This brings its zone rate to the same as that of the Bay State Street Railway. The Providence road has been operating one-man cars on its Training Station line in this city for some time, and has a number of the larger cars now equipped for this form of service. During the summer rush it is doubtful if the through cars between Newport and Bristol Ferry are reduced to one man, but in the fall the service will probably become general throughout the system. Travel is not as heavy as it was during the war, when thousands of soldiers and sailors patronized both systems regularly.

### MISS HATTIE C. TITCOMB

Miss Hattie C. Titcomb, for many years a clerk in the office of the City Clerk, died at the Newport Hospital on Tuesday after a short illness. She was found unconscious in her home near Hope street where she lived alone and was hurried to the Hospital, where her death followed in a short time.

Miss Titcomb resigned from the City Clerk's office some years ago, and was for a time employed on the Daily News, leaving there some two years ago because of ill health. She lived alone, having no immediate family. Her father, the late Enos Titcomb, was formerly the driver of the stage between Newport and Tiverton.

### PORTSMOUTH

(From our regular correspondent)  
Mrs. Frances Taylor of Providence is visiting Mr. and Mrs. William W. Anthony at Sycamore Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott J. Soule of Child street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter.

Mrs. Hannah Millard of Tiverton is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Isaac C. Gray.

The guild of St. Paul's Church held its annual picnic Wednesday at Mrs. Alexander Boone's (Lillian Wheeler) at Bristol Ferry. As Mrs. Boone's place is directly on the shore front, everyone was invited to be sure and bring their bathing suit.

The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church held their picnic at Rocky Point Wednesday, going by autos. They left about 8 a. m., intending to leave Rocky Point at 5 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Downing have moved into the upper tenement of the Chase homestead, where Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chase have recently moved into the lower tenement.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Smith and sons, Allen and William, have returned from a trip to Hartford and Mt. Tom.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dickson, nee Edna Malone, of Howard, are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Malone at Lawrence Farm.

Miss Rachel Tallman of Fall River, who is visiting Miss Estelle Cornell in Newport, visited Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Dyer.

The hydroplane that has been making trips from Stone Bridge vicinity draws large crowds whenever there are flights. Sunday there were ten thousand people near the spot.

The St. Mary and Holy Cross churches held their annual lawn party this afternoon on the grounds at St. Mary's Rectory. The grounds were very prettily decorated with Chinese lanterns and flags. There were quantities of flowers in the booths and on the tables. There was a very large attendance, over 300 supper tickets being sold. The supper tables were set on the lawn a short distance from the house and the food was served from tents. Mrs. DeBlois, Mrs. John Anthony, Mrs. John Spooner, Mrs. Pascal Conley and Miss Arvesta Champlin had charge of bread, rolls, coffee, cream and butter; Mrs. John E. Manchester and Mrs. John A. Elliott, salad; Mrs. Harold Dillon and Mrs. Dan Chase, candy; Mrs. Philip Wilbur, ice cream; Mrs. Dan Harrington, fruit punch; Mrs. John A. Elliott, Mrs. Gilbert Elliott, sand which; Mrs. Geo. Thurston, Mrs. Barclay Gifford, Mrs. Fred Cogge shall, cake; Ruth Bone,

Julia Bone, flowers; Mary Manchester, Dorothy Smith and Cornelia Smith, toys; Mrs. J. Alton Barker, Mrs. Lewis Manchester, fancy work; Mrs. John R. Manchester, Mrs. Wm. G. A. Bro, aprons; Mrs. Charles Weaver, tea; and Mrs. James Parker, cold coffee.

The supper tables were in charge of Mrs. Karl Anthony, Mrs. Julian Johnson, Mrs. C. Fred White, Miss Charlotte Chase, Mrs. Willard Chase, Mrs. Phoebe Edmundson, Mrs. Robert Purcell and Mrs. John Manchester. The waitresses were Misses Vera Albro, Grace Anthony, Ruth Chase, Elizabeth Simmons, Frances Thurston, Louise Gray, Phoebe Anthony, Helen Sisson, Frances Sisson, Mrs. Jos. Chase, Mrs. Clinton Cook, Mrs. Howard Sanford, Mrs. Charles Anthony, Mrs. B. Newton Holland, and Mrs. H. R. Chase.

Mr. J. Lincoln Sherman sold supper tickets and Mr. Thornton Sherman and Mr. John Simmons sold gate tickets.

The Training Station band furnished music for the occasion.

Among those registered at Willow Brook Farm are Rev. and Mrs. Wendt of Boston, Mrs. J. Henry, Miss Sarah Henry of Fall River, Dr. E. Kallbeisch of Cambridge, Dr. Julian Plummer of Sharon, Miss Forbes of Boston, Miss Fiske of Providence.

Rev. Mr. Wendt for a number of years was in charge of the Channing Memorial Church in Newport, and since being at Willow Brook has conducted services there.

### MIDDLETOWN

(From our regular correspondent)

About twenty-five friends of Miss Sadie C. Peckham surprised her at her home on Wapping Road on Saturday evening on the occasion of her birthday. Among those present were twelve of the eighty-three pupils to whom Miss Peckham has given piano instructions. Miss Elizabeth Hart gave piano solos and Miss Leona Peckham vocal solos. There was chorus singing and recitations and Mr. C. LeRoy Grinnell of Newport, also a former pupil, rendered classical selections on the piano. Miss Peckham was presented with a purse of money as a token of friendship from many of her pupils and also with an annual tribute of a birthday cake from Mrs. William V. Hart; Mrs. William L. Brown also presented Miss Peckham with a cake. She received many cards and flowers. Refreshments were served.

Several parties from Newport and vicinity were entertained at Third Beach Sunday, one of which was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Dutee W. Flint. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ford and their son, Mr. Ensel Ford.

Rev. G.W. Manning conducted the regular morning and evening services at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday, and also his class in probation. Final plans were made for the Sunday School picnic to be held August 11 at Bethshan-in-the-Woods, the following committee being appointed: Harold V. Peckham, grounds; Harold V. Peckham and Roger Peckham, sports; Frank P. Peckham, lemonade; William J. Peckham, ice cream; Miss Hattie Brown, ham and butter.

Captain William Richards of Wakefield, Mass., spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. Everett S. Smith.

Mr. Edward R. Sharpe surprised his daughter, Mrs. Redman Champlain, by dropping in on them last evening after a two weeks motor trip from Miami, Florida, coming all the way by a camp trailer and stopping at several places. He will visit his daughter for a good part of the summer.

Mrs. Charles L. Adams and her children, who have been visiting Mrs. Adams' mother, Mrs. Kate Wilson on Forest avenue, went to Newport today for the remainder of the summer, before returning to their home in Alexandria, Va.

As the public school committee was unable to complete all the business at the June meeting, a special meeting was called for July. This was held Monday evening at the Town Hall, with the full board present. At the conclusion of the regular routine business a number of changes were made in the teaching force. Miss Annie L. Gibson of Newport will be principal of the Berkeley, with her sister, Miss Margaret Gibson, fourth grade at the same school. Miss Mary Mulligan, who has taught for two years in this fourth grade, is to be transferred to the Paradise. Miss Lillian Lewis, who was last year at the Paradise, will teach for the coming year, at her own request, at the Witherbee, taking the place of Mrs. Davis (Stenhouse) Hinton, who resigned. Miss Etta Sherman, who filled out the year at the Berkeley, following the resignation of the principal, Miss Mary A. Shea, returns to her former school, the Wyatt, which was supplied a part of last year by Miss Margaret Gibson. Miss Annie L. Gibson, who has been principal in the upper grades at Scituate for the past year and a half, resigned there to accept a Middletown position, as she desired to be nearer home. She is a Rhode Island Normal School graduate and comes highly recommended. The other teachers of the town remain the same: Miss Nellie Paquin, principal of the Oliphant, with Miss Annie C. Sherman for the primary grades; Miss Margaret B. Eddy at the Peabody, and Miss Laura A. Martin, fifth and sixth grades at the Berkeley.

The lower grades at the Berkeley promise to be abnormally large the coming year, and to remedy the congestion there is talk of dividing the fifth into A and B classes or else requiring the primary school to include the fourth besides the first three grades they are now teaching. The matter can hardly be decided, however, until school opens in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Widener of Philadelphia are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harold Dillon.

# The GREAT SHADOW

by A Conan Doyle

AUTHOR OF THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

## CHAPTER I.

### The Night of the Beacons.

It is strange to me, Jack Calder of West Inch, to feel that though now, in the very center of the nineteenth century, I am but five-and-fifty years of age, and though it is only once a week, perhaps, that my wife can pluck out a little gray bridle from over my ear, yet I have lived in a time when the thoughts and the ways of men were as different as though it were another planet from this. For when I walk in my fields I can see, down Berwick way, the little fluffs of white smoke which tell me of this strange, new, hundred-legged beast with coals for food and a thousand men in its belly, forever crawling over the border. On a shiny day I can see the glint of the brass work as it takes the curve near Corleirum. And then, as I look out to sea, there is the same beast again, or a dozen of them, maybe, leaving a trail of black in the air and of white in the water, and swimming in the face of the wind as easily as a salmon up the Tweed. Such a sight as that would have struck my good old father speechless with wrath as well as surprise, for he was so stricken with the fear of offending the Creator that he was chary of contradicting Nature, and always held the new thing to be nearly akin to the blasphemous. As long as God made the horse, and a man, down Birmingham way, the engine, my good old dad would have stuck by the saddle and the spurs.

When he died we had been fighting with scarce a break, save for two short years, for very nearly a quarter of a century. Babies who were born in the year grew to be bearded men with babies of their own, and still the war continued. Those who had served and fought in their staid prime grew stiff and bent, and yet the ships and the armies were struggling. During that long time we fought the Dutch, we fought the Danes, we fought the Spanish, we fought the Turks, we fought the Americans, we fought the Montevideans, until it seemed that in this universal struggle no race was too near of kin or too far away to be drawn into the quarrel. But most of all it was the French whom we fought, and the man whom of all others we loathed and feared and admired was the great captain who ruled them.

It was very well to draw pictures of him, and sing songs about him, and make as though he were an impostor, but I can tell you that the fear of that man hung like a black shadow over all Europe, and that there was a time when the glint of a fire at night upon the coast would set every woman upon her knees and every man gripping for his musket. He had always won. That was the terror of it. The fates seemed to be behind him. And now we know that he lay upon the northern coast with a hundred and fifty thousand veterans, and the boats for their passage. But it is an old story how a third of the grown folk of our country took up arms, and how our little one-eyed, one-armed man crushed their fleet. There was still to be a land of free thinking and free speaking in Europe.

There was a great beacon ready on the hill by Tweedmouth, built up of logs and tar barrels, and I can well remember how night after night I strained my eyes to see if it were ablaze. I was only eight at the time, but it is an age when one takes a grief to heart, and I felt as though the fate of the country hung in some fashion upon me and my vigilance. And then one night as I looked I suddenly saw a little flicker on the beacon hill—a single red tongue of flame in the darkness. And then the flame shot higher, and I saw the red, quivering line upon the water beyond, and I dashed into the kitchen, screaming to my father that the French had crossed and the Tweedmouth light was aflame. I can see him now as he knocked his pipe out at the side of the fire, and looked at me from over the top of his horn spectacles.

"Are you sure, Jack?" says he. "Sure as death," I gasped.

He reached out his hand for the Bible upon the table and opened it upon his knees as though he meant to read to us, but he shut it again in silence and hurried out. We went down to the gate which opens out upon the highway. From there we could see the red light of the big beacon, and the glimmer of a smaller one to the north of us at Aytoun. The old road had more folk on it than ever passed along it at night before, for many of the yeomen up our way had enrolled themselves and were riding now as fast as hoof could carry them for the muster. Some had a stirrup cup or two before parting, and I cannot forget one who tore past on a huge white horse, brandishing a great rusty sword in the moonlight. They shouted to us, as they passed, that the North Berwick law-fire was blazing, and that it was thought that the alarm had come from Edinburgh castle. There were a few who galloped the other way, couriers for Edinburgh, and the laird's son and Master Clayton, the deputy sheriff, and such like.

But early in the morning we had our minds set at ease. It was gray and

cold, and my mother had gone up to the house to make a pot of tea for us, when there came a gig down the road with Doctor Horscroft of Aytoun in it and his son Jim. The collar of the doctor's coat came over his ears, and he looked in a deadly black humor, for Jim, who was but fifteen years of age, had trooped off to Berwick at the first alarm with his father's new fowling piece. All night his dad had chased him, and now there he was, a prisoner, with the barrel of the stolen gun sticking out from behind the seat. He looked as sulky as his father, with his hands thrust into his side pockets, his brows drawn down, and his lower lip thrust out.

"It's all a lie," shouted the doctor, as he passed. "There has been no landing, and all the fools in Scotland have been gadding about the roads for nothing." His son Jim snarled something up at him on this, and his father struck him a blow with his clenched fist on the side of the head, which sent the boy's chin forward upon his breast as though he had been stunned.

Now all this happened little enough to do with what I took my pen up to tell about; but when a man has a good memory and little skill he cannot draw one thought from his mind without a dozen others trailing out behind it. And yet, now that I come to think of it, this had something to do with it after all; for Jim Horscroft had so deadly a quarrel with his father that he was packed off to Birtwhistle's Berwick academy; and as my father had long wished me to go there he took advantage of this chance to send me also.

There was from the first a great friendship between Jim Horscroft, the doctor's son, and me. He was cock boy of the school from the day he came, for within the hour he had thrown Barton, who had been cock before him, right through the big blackboard in the classroom. Jim always ran to muscle and bone, and even then he was square and tall, short of speech and long of arm; much given to lounging with his broad back against walls, and his hands deep in his breeches pockets. I can even recall that he had a trick of keeping a straw in the corner of his mouth, just where he used afterward to hold his pipe. Jim was always the same, for good and for bad, since first I knew him.

Heavens! How we all looked up to him! We were but young savages, and had a savage's respect for power. What tales we used to whisper about his strength; how he put his fist through the oak panel of the game-room door. How when Long Merdlew was carrying the ball, he caught up Merdlew, ball and all, and ran swiftly past every opponent to the goal. It did not seem fit to us that such a one as he should trouble his head about spondee and dactyls, or care to know who signed the Magna Charta. When he said in open class that King Alfred was the man, we little boys all felt that very likely it was so, and that perhaps Jim knew more about it than the man who wrote the book.

For two years we were close friends, for all the gap that the years had made between us, and, though in passion or in want of thought he did many a thing that galled me, yet I loved him like a brother, and wot as much as would have filled an ink bottle when at last, after two years, he went off to Edinburgh to study his father's profession. Five years after that did I bide at Birtwhistle's, and when I left I had become cock myself, for I was as wiry and as tough as whalebone, though I never ran to weight and sinew, like my great predecessor. It was in jubilee year that I left Birtwhistle's, and then for three years I stayed at home, learning the ways of the cattle; but still the ships and the armies were wrestling, and still the great shadow of Bonaparte lay across the country.

How could I guess that I, too, should have a hand in lifting that shadow forever from our people?

## CHAPTER II.

### Cousin Edie of Eymouth.

Some years before, when I was still but a lad, there had come over to us upon a five weeks' visit the only daughter of my father's brother. Willie Calder had settled at Eymouth as a maker of fitting nets, and he had made more out of twine than ever we were like to do out of the whin bushes and sand links of West Inch. So his daughter, Edie Calder, came over with a brown red frock and a fire-shilling bonnet and a kist full of things that brought my dear mother's eyes out like a parter's.

I took no great stock of girls at that time, for it was hard for me to see what they had been made for. There were none of us at Birtwhistle's that thought very much of them; but the smallest laddies seemed to have the most sense, for, after they began to grow bigger they were not so sure about it. We little ones were all of one mind that a creature that couldn't fight and was carrying tales, and couldn't so much as shy a stone without dropping its arm like a rag in the wind was no use for anything.

So when this one came to the stead-

ing at West Inch I was not best pleased to see her. I was twelve at the time (it was in the holidays) and she eleven, a thin, tallish girl, with black eyes and the queerest ways. She was forever staring out in front of her, with her lips parted as if she saw something wonderful; but when I came behind her and looked the same way I could see nothing but the sheep's trough or the midden or father's breeches hanging on a clothes-line. And then if she saw a lump of heather or bracken, or any common stuff of that sort, she would mope over it as if it had struck her sick, and cry, "How sweet! how perfect!" Just as though it had been a painted picture. When I used to tell her that she was good for nothing, and that her father was a fool to bring her up like that, she would begin to cry, and say that I was a rude boy, and that she would go home that very night, and never forgive me as long as she lived. But in five minutes she had forgotten all about it. What was strange was that she liked me a deal better than I did her, and she would never leave me alone, but she was always watching me and running after me, and then saying, "Oh, here you are!" as if it were a surprise.

Jim Horscroft was away when Cousin Edie was with us, but he came back the very week she went, and I mind how surprised I was that he should ask any questions or take any interest in a mere lassie. He asked me if she were pretty; and when I said that I hadn't noticed he laughed and called me a mule, and said my eyes would be opened some day. But very soon he came to be interested in something else, and I never gave Edie another thought until one day she just took my life in her hands and twisted it as I could twist this quill.

That was in 1813, after I had left school, when I was already eighteen years of age, with a good forty hairs on my upper lip and every hope of more. I had changed since I left school, and was not so keen on games as I had been, but found myself instead lying about on the sunny side of the bres, with my own lips parted and my eyes staring just the same as Cousin Edie's used to do. It had satisfied me, and filled my whole life, that I could run faster and jump higher than my neighbor, but now all that seemed such a little thing, and I yearned and looked up at the big arching sky and down at the flat blue sea, and felt that there was something wanting, but could never lay my tongue to what that something was. And I became quick of temper, too, for my nerves seemed all of a fret; and when my mother would ask me what ailed me, or my father would speak of my turning my hand to work, I would break into such sharp, bitter answers as I have often grieved over since. Ah, a man may have more than one wife, and more than one child, and more than one friend, but he can never have but one mother, so let him cherish her while he may.

One day, when I came in from the sheep, there was my father sitting with a letter in his hands, which was a very rare thing with us, except when the factor wrote for the rent. Then when I came nearer to him I saw that he was crying; and I stood staring, for I had always thought that it was not a thing that a man could do. My mother sat beside him and stroked his hand like she did the cat's back when she would soothe it.

"Aye, Jeanne," said he, "poor Willie's gone. It's from the lawyer, and it was sudden, or they'd ha' sent word of it. Corbuncle, he says, and a flush o' blood to the head."

"Ah, well, his trouble's over," said my mother.

My father rubbed his ears with the tablecloth. "He's left a' his savings to his lassie," said he, "and, by gorn, if she's not changed from what she promised to be she'll soon gar them flee. He doesn't say how much, but she'll have enough and to spare, he says. And she's to come and bide with us, for that was his last wish."

"To pay for her keep," cried my mother sharply. I was sorry that she should have spoken of money at that moment, but then if she had not been sharp we should have been on the roadside in a twelvemonth.

"Aye, she'll pay, and she's coming this very day. Jack, lad, I'll want you to drive to Aytoun and meet the evening coach. Your cousin Edie will be in it and you can fetch her over to West Inch."

And so off I started, at quarter past five, with Souter Johnnie, the long-haired fifteen-year-old, and our cart with the new-painted tailboard, that we only used on great days. The coach was in, just as I came, and I, like a foolish country lad, taking no heed to the years that had passed, was looking about among the folk in the inn front for a slip of a girl with her petticoats just under her knees. And as I slouched past and craned my neck there came a touch to my elbow, and there was a lady, dressed all in black, standing by the steps, and I knew that it was my cousin Edie.

I knew it, I say, and yet had she not touched me I might have passed her a score of times and never known it. My word, if Jim Horscroft had asked me then if she were pretty or no I should have known how to answer him! She was dark, much darker than is common among our border lassies, and yet with such a faint flush of pink breaking through her dainty color, like the deeper flush at the heart of a sulphur rose. Her lips were red and kindly and firm, and even then, at the first glance, I saw that light of mischief and mockery that danced away at the back of her great dark eyes. She took me then and there as though I had been her her-lance, put out her hand and plucked me. She was, as I have said, in black, dressed in what seemed to me a wondrous fashion, with a black veil pushed up from her brow.

"Ah, Jack," said she, in a mingled English fashion that she had learned at the boarding school. "No, no, we are rather odd for that—this because I, in my awkward fashion, was pushing my foolish brown face for-

ward to kiss her, as I had done when I saw her last.

"Is this our carriage? How funny it looks. And where am I to sit?"

"On the basking," said I.

"And how am I to get there?"

"Put your foot on the hilt," said I; "I'll help you." I sprang up and took her two little gloved hands in my own. As she came over the side, her breath blew in my face, sweet and warm, and all that vagueness and unrest seemed in a moment to have been shrouded away from my soul. I felt as if that instant had taken me out from myself and made me one of the race. It took but the time of the flicking of the horse's tail, and yet something had happened, a barrier had gone down somewhere, and I was leading a wilder and a wiser life. I felt it all in a gush, but, shy and backward as I was, I could do nothing but flatten out the sucking for her. Her eyes were after the coach which was rattling away to Berwick, and suddenly she shook her handkerchief in the air.

"He took off his hat," said she; "I think he must have been an officer. He was very distinguished looking; perhaps you noticed him—a gentleman on the outside, very handsome, with a brown overcoat."

I shook my head, with all my flush of joy changed to foolish resentment.

"Ah, well, I shall never see him again. Here are all the green bres, and the brown, winding road, just the same as ever. And you, Jack—I don't see any great change in you, either. I hope your manners are better than they used to be. You won't try to put any frogs down my back, will you?"

I crept all over when I thought of such a thing. "We'll do all we can to make you happy at West Inch," said I, playing with the whip.

"I'm sure it's very kind of you to take a poor, lonely girl in," said she. "It's kind of you to come, Cousin Edie," I stammered. "You'll find it very dull, I fear."

"I suppose it is a little quiet, Jack. Not many men about, as I remember it. By the way, that crabbled old doctor had a son, had he not?"

"Oh, yes, that's Jim Horscroft, my best friend."

"Is he at home?"

"No, he'll be home soon. He's still at Edinburgh, studying."

"Ah, we'll keep each other company until he comes, Jack. And I'm very tired, and I wish I was at West Inch."

I made old Souter Johnnie cover the ground as he had never done before or since, and in an hour she was seated at the supper table, where my mother had laid out not only butter but a glass dish of gooseberry jam which sparkled and looked fine in the candle light. I could see that my parents were as overcome as I was at the difference in her, though not in the same way. After supper, when she had gone to her bed, they could talk of nothing but her looks and her breeding.

"By the way, though," says my father, "it does not look as if she were heartbroken about my brother's death."

And then, for the first time, I remembered that she had never said a word about the matter since I had met her.

## CHAPTER III.

### The Shadow on the Waters.

It was not very long before Cousin Edie was queen of West Inch, and we all her devoted subjects from my father down. The south room, which was the sunniest and had the honey-suckle round the window, was for her; and it was a marvel to see the things that she brought from Berwick to put into it. Twice a week she would drive over. And the cart would not do for her, for she hired a gig from Angus Whitehead, whose farm lay over the hill. And it was seldom she went without bringing something back for one or other of us. It was a wooden pipe for my father, or a Shetland plaid for my mother, or a hook for me, or a brass collar for Rob, the collie. There was never a woman more free-handed.

But the best thing that she gave us was just her own presence. To me it changed the whole countryside; and the sun was brighter and the bres greener, and the air sweeter from the day she came. Our lives were common no longer, now that we spent them with such a one as she; and the old, dull gray house was another place in my eyes since she had set her foot across the doormat. It was not her face, though that was winsome enough; nor her form, though I never saw the lass that could match her. But it was her spirit; her queer, mocking ways; her fresh, new fashion of talk; her proud whisk of the dress, and loss of the head, which made one feel like the ground beneath her feet; and then the quick challenge in her eye and the kindly word that brought one up to her level again.

The more I loved her the more frightened I was at her; and she could see the fright long before she knew the love. I was uneasy to be away from her; and yet, when I was with her, I was in a shiver all the time for fear my stammering talk might weary her or give her offense. Had I known more of the ways of women I might have taken less pains.

We found our level after a time, when she saw that she had just to do what she liked and how she liked, and that I was as much at her beck and call as old Rob was at mine. You'll think that I was a fool to have had my head so turned, and maybe I was; but, then, you must think how little I was used to women, and how much we were thrown together. Besides, she was a woman in a million, and I can tell you that it was a strong head that would not be turned by her.

Why, there was Major Elliott, a man that had buried three wives, and had twelve plucked battles to his name. Edie could have turned him round her finger like a damp rag—she, only new from the boarding school. I met him holding from West Inch, the first time after she came, with pink in his cheeks and a shine in his eye that took ten years from him. He was cocking up his gray mustaches at el-

ther end, and curling them into his eyes and strutting out with his sound leg as proud as a piper. What she had said to him the Lord knows, but it was like old wine in his veins.

I saw the corner of a newspaper thrusting out of his pocket, and I knew that he had come over, as was his way, to give me some news, for we heard little enough at West Inch.

"What is fresh, major?" I asked.

He pulled the paper out with a flourish. "The allies have won a great battle, my lad," says he. "I don't think 'Nap' can stand up long against this. The Saxons have thrown him over, and he's been badly beat at Leipzig. Wellington is past the Pyrenees, and Genlun's folk will be at Bayonne before long."

I chuckled up my hat. "Then the war will come to an end at last," I cried.

"Aye, and time, too," said he, shaking his head gravely. "It's been a bloody business. But it is hardly worth while for me to say now what was in my mind about you."

"What was that?"

"Well, laddie, you are doing no good here and now that my knee is getting more limber I was hoping that I might get on active service again. I wondered whether, maybe, you might like to do a little soldiering under me."

My heart jumped at the thought.

"Aye, would I!" I cried.

"But it'll be clear six months before I'll be fit to pass a board, and it's long odds that Boney will be under lock and key before that."

"And there's my mother," said I. "I doubt she'll never let me go."

"Ah, well, she'll never be asked to now," he answered, and hobbled on upon his way.

I sat down among the heather, with my chin on my hand, turning the thing over in mind, and watching him in his old brown clothes, with the end of a gray plaid flapping over his shoulder as he picked his way up the swell of the hill. It was a poor life this at West Inch, waiting to fill my father's shoes, with the same heath and the same gray house forever before me. But over there—over the blue sea—ah, there was a life fit for a man.

For two days I turned it over in my mind, and on the third there came something which first brought my resolutions to a head and then blew them all to nothing, like a puff of smoke in the wind.

I had strolled out in the afternoon with Cousin Edie and Rob, until we found ourselves on the brow of the slope which dips away down to the beach. I pulled an armful of bracken to make a couch for Edie, and there she lay in her listless fashion, happy and contented, for of all folk that I have ever met she had the most joy from warmth and light.

There was a ship coming up with the wind—a black, sedate old merchantman—bound for Louth as likely as not. Her yards were square and she was running with all sail set. On the other tack, coming from the northeast, were two great, ugly, lugger-like craft, with one high mast each, and a big, square, brown sail. A prettier sight one would not wish than to see the three craft dipping along upon so fair a day, but of a sudden there came a spurt of flame and a whirl of blue smoke from one lugger, then the same from the second, and a rap-rap-rap from the ship. In a twinkling hell had elbowed out heaven, and there on the water was hatred and savagery and the lust for blood.

We had sprung to our feet at the outburst and Edie put her hand, all in a tremble, upon my arm.

"They are fighting, Jack," she cried. "What are they? Who are they?"

My heart was thudding with the guns, and it was all that I could do to answer her for the catch of my breath.

"It's two French privateers," Edie said. "Chasse-marees, they call them, and you'll see one of our merchant ships, and they'll take her as sure as death, for the major says that they're always got heavy guns, and are as full of men as an egg's full of meat. Why doesn't the fool make back for Tweedmouth har?"

But not an inch of canvas did she lower, floundering on in her stolid fashion, while a little black ball ran up her peak and the rare old flag streamed suddenly out from the hal-lard. Then again came the rap-rap-rap of her little guns and the boom-boom of the big catrapans in the bows of the lugger. An instant later the three ships met, and the merchantman staggered on like a stag with two wolves hanging to its haunches. For a stricken hour the hell-cloud moved slowly across the face of the water, and still, with our hearts in our mouths, we watched the flap of the flag, straining to see if it were yet there. And then suddenly the ship, as proud and black and high as ever, shot on upon her way, and as the smoke cleared we saw one of the luggers squawking like a broken-winged duck upon the water, and the other working hard to get the crew from her before she sank.

For all that hour I had lived for nothing but the fight. My rap had been whisked away by the wind, but I had never given it a thought. Now, with my heart full, I turned upon Cousin Edie, and the sight of her took me back six years. There was the vacant, staring eye and the parted lips, just as I had seen them in her girlhood, and her little hands were clenched until the knuckles gleamed like ivory.

"Ah, that captain!" she said, talking to the heath and the whin bushes. "There is a man—so strong, so resolute! I would give a year of my life to meet such a man. But that is what living in the country means. One never sees anybody but just those who are fit for nothing better."

I do not know that she meant to hurt me, though she was never very backward at that; but, whatever her intention, her words seemed to strike straight upon a naked nerve.

"Very well, Cousin Edie," I said, try-

ing to speak calmly. "That puts the cap on it. I'll take the bounty in Berwick tonight."

"Oh, you'd look so handsome in a red coat, Jack, and it improves you vastly when you are in a temper. I wish your eyes would always flash like that, for it looks so nice and manly. But I am sure that you are joking about the soldiering."

"I'll let you see if I'm joking." Then and there I set off running over the moor, until I burst into the kitchen where my father and mother were sitting on either side of the ingle.

"Mother," I cried, "I'm off for a soldier."

Had I said that I was off for a burglar they could not have looked worse over it, for in those days among the decent, canny country folks it was mostly the black sheep that were herded by the sergeant. But, my word, those same black sheep did their country some rare service, too! My mother put up her mittens to her eyes, and my father looked as black as a peat hole.

"Hoots, Jack, you're daft," says he. "Daft or no, I'm going."

"Then you'll have no blessing from me."

"Then I'll go without."

At this my mother gave a screech and throws her arms about my neck. I saw her hand, all hard and worn and knuckly with the work that she had done for my upbringing, and it pleaded with me as words could not have done. My heart was soft for her, but my will was as hard as a flint edge. I put her back in her chair with a kiss, and then ran to my room to pack my bundle. It was already growing dark, and I had a long walk before me; so I thrust a few things together and hastened out. As I came through the side door someone touched my shoulder, and there was Edie in the gloaming.

"Silly boy!" said she. "You are not really going? I don't want you to go, Jack."

"You said that the folk in the country were fit for nothing better. You always speak like that. You think no more of me than of those doves in the cage. You think I'm nobody at all. I'll show you different." All my troubles came out in hot little spurts of speech. She colored up as I spoke and looked at me in her queer, half-mocking, half-petting fashion.

"Oh, I think so little of you as that," said she. "And that is the reason why you are going away. Well, then, Jack, will you stay if I am—if I am kind to you?"

We were face to face and close together, and in an instant the thing was done. My arms were round her, and I was kissing her, and kissing her, and kissing her, on her mouth, her cheeks, her eyes, and pressing her to my heart, and whispering to her that she was all, all to me, and that I could not be without her. She said nothing, but it was long before she turned her face aside, and when she pushed me back it was not very hard.

"Why, you are quite your rude, old, impudent self," said she, patting her hair with her two hands. "You have tossed me, Jack. I had no idea that you would be so forward."

But all my fear of her was gone, and a love tenfold hotter than ever was boiling in my veins. I took her up again and kissed her, as if it were my right.

"You are my very own now," I cried. "I shall not go to Berwick, but I'll stay and marry you."

But she laughed when I spoke of marriage. "Silly boy! Silly boy!" said she, with her forehead up, and then when I tried to lay hands on her again she gave a little dainty courtesy and was off into the house.

## CHAPTER IV.

### The Choosing of Jim.

And then there came ten weeks which were like a dream, and are so now to look back upon. I would envy you were I to tell you what passed between us, but all too earnest and faithful and all-important it was at the time. Her waywardness, her ever-varying moods, now bright, now dark like a meadow under drifting clouds, her causeless angers, her sudden repentances, each in turn filling me with joy or sorrow—these were my life, and all the rest was but emptiness. But ever deep down behind all my other feelings was a vague disquiet—a fear that I was like the man who set forth to lay hands upon the rainbow, and that the real Edie Calder, however near she might seem, was in truth forever beyond my reach.

It was after Christmas, but the winter had been mild, with just frost enough to make it safe walking over the peat bogs. One fresh morning Edie had been out early, and she came back to breakfast with a fleck of color on her cheeks.

"Has your friend, the doctor's son come home, Jack?" says she.

"I heard that he was expected."

"Ah, then it must have been him that I met on the moor."

"What? You met Jim Horscroft?" "I am sure it must be he. A splendid-looking man, a hero, with curly black hair, a short, straight nose, and gray eyes. He was dressed in gray, and he has a grand, deep, strong voice."

"Ho, ho, you spoke to him?" said I. She colored a little, as if she had said more than she meant. "I was going where the ground was a little soft, and he warned me of it," she said.

"Ah, it must have been dear old Jim," said I. "Why, heart alive! here is the very man himself!" I had seen him through the kitchen window, and now I rushed out with my half-eaten bannock in my hand to greet him. He ran forward, too, with his great hand out and his eye shining.

"Ah, Jack!" he cried, "it's good to see you again. There are no friends like the old ones." Then suddenly he stuck in his speech and stared, with his mouth open, over my shoulder. I turned, and there was Edie, with such a merry, roguish smile, standing in the door. How proud I felt of her, and of myself too, as I looked at her.

"This is my cousin, Miss Edie Calder, Jim," said I.

Continued on Page 8



## Newport and Providence Street Ry Co.

### Cars Leave Washington Square for Providence

WEEK DAYS—6.50, 7.40, 8.50 A. M., then each hour to 8.50 P. M.

SUNDAYS—7.50 A. M., then each hour to 9.50 P. M.

## New York, New Haven Hartford Railroad.

TIME TABLE  
(Corrected to March 28, 1920)  
Newport to Fall River, Providence and  
Boston

Week Days				
Newport	F. River	Boston	F. River	Prov.
Leave	Arrive	Leave	Arrive	Leave
6.55	7.25	8.05	8.30	7.55
7.05	7.35	8.15	8.40	8.05
7.15	7.45	8.25	8.50	8.15
7.25	7.55	8.35	9.00	8.25
7.35	8.05	8.45	9.10	8.35
7.45	8.15	8.55	9.20	8.45
7.55	8.25	9.05	9.30	8.55
8.05	8.35	9.15	9.40	9.05
8.15	8.45	9.25	9.50	9.15
8.25	8.55	9.35	10.00	9.25
8.35	9.05	9.45	10.10	9.35
8.45	9.15	9.55	10.20	9.45
8.55	9.25	10.05	10.30	9.55
9.05	9.35	10.15	10.40	10.05
9.15	9.45	10.25	10.50	10.15
9.25	9.55	10.35	11.00	10.25
9.35	10.05	10.45	11.10	10.35
9.45	10.15	10.55	11.20	10.45
9.55	10.25	11.05	11.30	10.55
10.05	10.35	11.15	11.40	11.05
10.15	10.45	11.25	11.50	11.15
10.25	10.55	11.35	12.00	11.25
10.35	11.05	11.45	12.10	11.35
10.45	11.15	11.55	12.20	11.45
10.55	11.25	12.05	12.30	11.55
11.05	11.35	12.15	12.40	12.05
11.15	11.45	12.25	12.50	12.15
11.25	11.55	12.35	13.00	12.25
11.35	12.05	12.45	13.10	12.35
11.45	12.15	12.55	13.20	12.45
11.55	12.25	13.05	13.30	12.55
12.05	12.35	13.15	13.40	13.05
12.15	12.45	13.25	13.50	13.15
12.25	12.55	13.35	14.00	13.25
12.35	13.05	13.45	14.10	13.35
12.45	13.15	13.55	14.20	13.45
12.55	13.25	14.05	14.30	13.55
13.05	13.35	14.15	14.40	14.05
13.15	13.45	14.25	14.50	14.15
13.25	13.55	14.35	15.00	14.25
13.35	14.05	14.45	15.10	14.35
13.45	14.15	14.55	15.20	14.45
13.55	14.25	15.05	15.30	14.55
14.05	14.35	15.15	15.40	15.05
14.15	14.45	15.25	15.50	15.15
14.25	14.55	15.35	16.00	15.25
14.35	15.05	15.45	16.10	15.35
14.45	15.15	15.55	16.20	15.45
14.55	15.25	16.05	16.30	15.55
15.05	15.35	16.15	16.40	16.05
15.15	15.45	16.25	16.50	16.15
15.25	15.55	16.35	17.00	16.25
15.35	16.05	16.45	17.10	16.35
15.45	16.15	16.55	17.20	16.45
15.55	16.25	17.05	17.30	16.55
16.05	16.35	17.15	17.40	17.05
16.15	16.45	17.25	17.50	17.15
16.25	16.55	17.35	18.00	17.25
16.35	17.05	17.45	18.10	17.35
16.45	17.15	17.55	18.20	17.45
16.55	17.25	18.05	18.30	17.55
17.05	17.35	18.15	18.40	18.05
17.15	17.45	18.25	18.50	18.15
17.25	17.55	18.35	19.00	18.25
17.35	18.05	18.45	19.10	18.35
17.45	18.15	18.55	19.20	18.45
17.55	18.25	19.05	19.30	18.55
18.05	18.35	19.15	19.40	19.05
18.15	18.45	19.25	19.50	19.15
18.25	18.55	19.35	20.00	19.25
18.35	19.05	19.45	20.10	19.35
18.45	19.15	19.55	20.20	19.45
18.55	19.25	20.05	20.30	19.55
19.05	19.35	20.15	20.40	20.05
19.15	19.45	20.25	20.50	20.15
19.25	19.55	20.35	21.00	20.25
19.35	20.05	20.45	21.10	20.35
19.45	20.15	20.55	21.20	20.45
19.55	20.25	21.05	21.30	20.55
20.05	20.35	21.15	21.40	21.05
20.15	20.45	21.25	21.50	21.15
20.25	20.55	21.35	22.00	21.25
20.35	21.05	21.45	22.10	21.35
20.45	21.15	21.55	22.20	21.45
20.55	21.25	22.05	22.30	21.55
21.05	21.35	22.15	22.40	22.05
21.15	21.45	22.25	22.50	22.15
21.25	21.55	22.35	23.00	22.25
21.35	22.05	22.45	23.10	22.35
21.45	22.15	22.55	23.20	22.45
21.55	22.25	23.05	23.30	22.55
22.05	22.35	23.15	23.40	23.05
22.15	22.45	23.25	23.50	23.15
22.25	22.55	23.35	24.00	23.25
22.35	23.05	23.45	24.10	23.35
22.45	23.15	23.55	24.20	23.45
22.55	23.25	24.05	24.30	23.55
23.05	23.35	24.15	24.40	24.05
23.15	23.45	24.25	24.50	24.15
23.25	23.55	24.35	25.00	24.25
23.35	24.05	24.45	25.10	24.35
23.45	24.15	24.55	25.20	24.45
23.55	24.25	25.05	25.30	24.55
24.05	24.35	25.15	25.40	25.05
24.15	24.45	25.25	25.50	25.15
24.25	24.55	25.35	26.00	25.25
24.35	25.05	25.45	26.10	25.35
24.45	25.15	25.55	26.20	25.45
24.55	25.25	26.05	26.30	25.55
25.05	25.35	26.15	26.40	26.05
25.15	25.45	26.25	26.50	26.15
25.25	25.55	26.35	27.00	26.25
25.35	26.05	26.45	27.10	26.35
25.45	26.15	26.55	27.20	26.45
25.55	26.25	27.05	27.30	26.55
26.05	26.35	27.15	27.40	27.05
26.15	26.45	27.25	27.50	27.15
26.25	26.55	27.35	28.00	27.25
26.35	27.05	27.45	28.10	27.35
26.45	27.15	27.55	28.20	27.45
26.55	27.25	28.05	28.30	27.55
27.05	27.35	28.15	28.40	28.05
27.15	27.45	28.25	28.50	28.15
27.25	27.55	28.35	29.00	28.25
27.35	28.05	28.45	29.10	28.35
27.45	28.15	28.55	29.20	28.45
27.55	28.25	29.05	29.30	28.55
28.05	28.35	29.15	29.40	29.05
28.15	28.45	29.25	29.50	29.15
28.25	28.55	29.35	30.00	29.25
28.35	29.05	29.45	30.10	29.35
28.45	29.15	29.55	30.20	29.45
28.55	29.25	30.05	30.30	29.55
29.05	29.35	30.15	30.40	30.05
29.15	29.45	30.25	30.50	30.15
29.25	29.55	30.35	31.00	30.25
29.35	30.05	30.45	31.10	30.35
29.45	30.15	30.55	31.20	30.45
29.55	30.25	31.05	31.30	30.55
30.05	30.35	31.15	31.40	31.05
30.15	30.45	31.25	31.50	31.15
30.25	30.55	31.35	32.00	31.25
30.35	31.05	31.45	32.10	31.35
30.45	31.15	31.55	32.20	31.45
30.55	31.25	32.05	32.30	31.55
31.05	31.35	32.15	32.40	32.05
31.15	31.45	32.25	32.50	32.15
31.25	31.55	32.35	33.00	32.25
31.35	32.05	32.45	33.10	32.35
31.45	32.15	32.55	33.20	32.45
31.55	32.25	33.05	33.30	32.55
32.05	32.35	33.15	33.40	33.05
32.15	32.45	33.25	33.50	33.15
32.25	32.55	33.35	34.00	33.25
32.35	33.05	33.45	34.10	33.35
32.45	33.15	33.55	34.20	33.45
32.55	33.25	34.05	34.30	33.55
33.05	33.35	34.15	34.40	34.05
33.15	33.45	34.25	34.50	34.15
33.25	33.55	34.35	35.00	34.25
33.35	34.05	34.45	35.10	34.35
33.45	34.15	34.55	35.20	34.45
33.55	34.25	35.05	35.30	34.55
34.05	34.35	35.15	35.40	35.05
34.15	34.45	35.25	35.50	35.15
34.25	34.55	35.35	36.00	35.25
34.35	35.05	35.45	36.10	35.35
34.45	35.15	35.55	36.20	35.45
34.55	35.25	36.05	36.30	35.55
35.05	35.35	36.15	36.40	36.05
35.15	35.45	36.25	36.50	36.15
35.25	35.55	36.35	37.00	36.25
35.35	36.05	36.45	37.10	36.35
35.45	36.15	36.55	37.20	36.45
35.55	36.25	37.05	37.30	36.55
36.05	36.35	37.15	37.40	37.05
36.15	36.45	37.25	37.50	37.15
36.25	36.55	37.35	38.00	37.25
36.35	37.05	37.45	38.10	37.35
36.45	37.15	37.55	38.20	37.45
36.55	37.25	38.05	38.30	37.55
37.05	37.35	38.15	38.40	38.05
37.15	37.45	38.25	38.50	38.15
37.25	37.55	38.35	39.00	38.25
37.35	38.05	38.45	39.10	38.35
37.45	38.15	38.55	39.20	38.45
37.55	38.25	39.05	39.30	38.55
38.05	38.35	39.15	39.40	39.05
38.15	38.45	39.25	39.50	39.15
38.25	38.55	39.35	40.00	39.25
38.35	39.05	39.45	40.10	39.35
38.45	39.15	39.55	40.20	39.45
38.55	39.25	40.05	40.30	39.55
39.05	39.35	40.15	40.40	40.05
39.15	39.45	40.25	40.50	40.15
39.25	39.55	40.35	41.00	40.25
39.35	40.05	40.45	41.10	40.35
39.45	40.15	40.55	41.20	40.45
39.55	40.25	41.05	41.30	40.55
40.05	40.35	41.15	41.40	41.05
40.15	40.45	41.25	41.50	41.15
40.25	40.55	41.35	42.00	41.25
40.35	41.05	41.45	42.10	41.35
40.45	41.15	41.55	42.20	41.45
40.55	41.25	42.05	42.30	41.55
41.05	41.35	42.15	42.40	42.05
41.15	41.45	42.25	42.50	42.15
41.25	41.55	42.35	43.00	42.25
41.35	42.05	42.45	43.10	42.35
41.45	42.15	42.55	43.20	42.45
41.55	42.25	43.05	43.30	42.55
42.05	42.35	43.15	43.40	43.05

FOUR

Published by FRANKLIN J. 1755

# The Mercury.

NEWPORT, R. I.

PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.

Office Telephone 1041  
Home Telephone 1042

**Saturday, July 31, 1920**

Candidate Cox says that if elected he "will devote all his strength in carrying out the peace policies to which Woodrow Wilson has devoted his life and thought." That means another prolonged fight.

Senator Harding promises that, if elected, and a Republican Congress is elected to back him up, peace will be restored to this country just so soon as Congress can get a Peace Resolution to him for his signature.

Senator Harding's suggestion that the vice presidents be admitted to a cabinet meetings is an excellent one. He has made it known that if elected, Coolidge will have a standing invitation to attend all meetings and participate in the discussion of national issues.

According to the census returns the National House of Representatives will have to be increased to 600 members in order to prevent any State from losing a member. If the membership remains as it now is, 435, ten States will lose as follows: Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, two each; Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Nebraska, Vermont, and Virginia, one each.

While precedent warrants the increase, there is strong opposition on the part of some of the Representatives, while others favor reduction to as few as 400 members.

Every decade since 1790, with the single exception of 1840, the House membership has been enlarged to keep pace with the growing population. Now the House floor is crowded when all are present; individual desks have been discarded, and an increase in membership probably would have to be solved by narrower seats.

Ten years ago the House membership was increased from 391 to 435 on the basis of a population of 91,072,028. The only exception occurred in 1840 when ten Congressmen were knocked out by the apportionment, the membership being fixed at 232 after having been 242 for ten years.

### NOVICE DRIVERS

The great increase in number of motor cars in use this summer, means that many of the drivers are novices. Some learn to operate their cars well in a few days, while others require many weeks before they become confident. The gyrations performed by some nervous novices are a source of alarm to the careful operator who has to meet them in tight places.

The majority of accidents are caused not by novices, but by experienced drivers who become careless and relax their attention. However, many novices become confident in a very short time that they can drive very rapidly. They are anxious to show off how quickly they have learned to meet difficult conditions. They are good people to look out for.

Such novices need to be reminded that things happen very quickly in driving an automobile. On a second's warning a terrible accident may happen.

Operating a car at a good rate of speed on a country road is learned with comparative ease. But when one begins to traverse city streets having congested traffic, he finds he has much to learn. If he goes banging ahead without regard to street intersections or the rights of pedestrians, he will soon be making a humble appearance before an unsympathetic court. It is a man sized job to drive through crowded streets. Novices who feel nervous about it would better get more practice before they get into tangled traffic.

The one principle that the green driver should learn is that the spirit of hurry is very perilous. Trying to save a few seconds may bring on mischance that will cause a lifetime of regret. Better be a few minutes late to your appointment, than take hazards you would avoid under ordinary conditions.

### TURNOVER OF CAPITAL

The percentage of profit that a business man or corporation makes upon his capital, does not always tell the story whether he is rightly to be called a profiteer or not.

If a business makes 20 per cent. on its capital, probably the majority of people would say it had been profiteering. But if it made that profit by turning its capital over ten times, so that it only made 2 per cent. on sales, you could hardly call it profiteering. The business would seem to have been done about as close as was possible.

A small and sluggish business which turned its capital over once and made only 5 per cent. on that turnover, would never be charged with profiteering. But it would not be so advantageous to the community as the concern that operated with a high degree of efficiency and made a lot more money.

The concern that turns capital over slowly will not be able to keep in the game. If it takes a year to make sales equalling its capital, while other concerns accomplish the same thing in three months, its overhead charge will be four times too large.

The best ways to turn over capital

quickly are these:

1. Advertising, so that the public will know what the concern is selling, and take the stock up quickly without its having to lie around in stores and warehouses.
2. Cash basis so far as possible, otherwise prompt collection. A smaller capital will do a bigger business on a cash basis.

The community should patronize the concerns operated on this basis, even if they often seem to be making a lot of money. For all that they are the cheapest places for buying.

### THE BUSINESS PARTY

The Republican party is friendly to business and business men. It believes that the men who have manifested ability in running their own affairs are likely to manifest ability in running public affairs. Consequently it welcomes the entrance of business men into public life, believing that their experience and training are exceedingly useful in administering the affairs of the nation.

As a result, Republican administrations have manifested superior efficiency. The Republican administration of President Taft did excellent work in promoting sentiment for more systematic methods, and the monetary commission which it appointed laid the foundations for the present federal reserve banking law. The Democrats did not follow up the efficiency idea, but multiplied the number of government employees beyond all reason, and kept lots of them drawing pay long after the war ended.

The present Congress has devoted much time to plan for reorganizing government and perfecting a budget system for regulating public expenses. When its record is completed, it will be seen that a very marked advance in government efficiency has been made.

The Democrat party has seemed so suspicious of the motives and honesty of business men, that it has not had good executive management. It has preferred theorists to practical men of affairs, and the people pay for the blunders that have resulted.

The Republican party represents all classes of people, and would not concentrate power in the hands of big business men to the exclusion of other leadership. But it believes that successful business men are natural leaders, and that the country must take advantage of their advice and experience, if it wants prosperity.

### HARDING AND COOLIDGE

Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for President of the United States, goes to the people with a clean record as the friend of the people.

Throughout his career in the Ohio State legislature, and as a United States Senator, his influence, his voice and his votes have ever been used in the service of the people.

Senator Harding has shown by his every public act that when he is elected President of the United States he will be the representative of all the people, not of any party, not of any class, not of any group or groups of interests. He will be the farmers' president and the bankers'; he will represent the working men and the industrial heads, the rich and the poor, the mighty and the lowly.

Senator Harding, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, is the same simple, plain, unassuming man of the people he was when a modest Ohio legislator.

Born on a farm, he worked his way through school and college by laboring in the fields, by driving teams, painting barns, setting type and teaching school.

Harding the printer became Harding the publisher, a power for right and good in his community.

Recognizing in Harding the type of man that makes the best representative of the people's interests in the legislative halls, the people of Ohio twice sent him to the State legislature, then honored him as Lieutenant Governor. In 1914 they recognized his true stature and elected him to the United States Senate.

Today his party has given him the greatest honor within its power by nominating him to the Presidency, but he is still the Harding the town folks knew as a printer and editor, living his simple and beautiful family life in his modest Marion home, beloved and respected by his neighbors, who were his boyhood friends.

Harding is a splendid type of clean American manhood, a notable example to every American-born boy of the opportunities the country offers to them all.

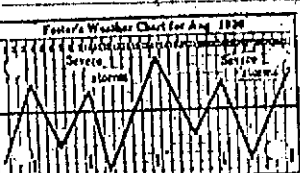
The Banks of Rhode Island show big increases in assets in the last three years. The Savings Banks of the State showed assets in 1918 of \$101,139,695.36. In 1919 \$108,972,921.48, and in 1920 \$121,540,151.33. The Trust Companies of the State show increases from \$171,078,705.22 in 1918 to \$207,696,165.19 in 1920. The State Banks have increased their assets from \$4,959,657.06 in 1918 to \$7,237,427.97 in 1920. The National Banks show an increase in their assets from \$63,019,068.55 in 1918 to \$69,778,659.27 in 1920. The total increase of all the banks in the State is \$66,105,650.33, which shows a very prosperous condition in Rhode Island.

### "Hail, Columbia!"

"Hail, Columbia!" was written by Joseph Dickinson. April 29, 1793, when the United States was threatened with a war with France. It was composed to the air of the "President's March," for a young actor and singer in the Philadelphia theater, and became at once highly popular.

England Has Largest Pin Factory.

The largest pin factory is in Birmingham, England, where some 50 million pins are manufactured every working day.



### WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., July 31, 1920.

Warm waves will reach Vancouver, B. C., about Aug. 2, 7, 14, 21, and temperatures will rise on all the Pacific slope. They will cross crest of Rockies by close of Aug. 3, 8, 14, 23; plains sections Aug. 1, 9, 16, 23; meridian 90, upper great lakes, Ohio, Tennessee and lower Mississippi valleys, Aug. 5, 10, 16, 23; lower great lakes and eastern sections Aug. 6, 11, 17, 25, reaching vicinity of Newfoundland about Aug. 7, 12, 18, 26.

During the period covered by these disturbances a great hot wave will cross continent reaching meridian 90 not far from Aug. 17. This will be much like the hot wave correctly predicted for near the middle of July. Hot winds may occur in some small sections in the middle west not far from Aug. 17.

I do not pretend to definitely locate hot winds, severe storms, tornadoes, hurricanes. I can usually approximate their dates and thus give warnings. All these, except severe storms, are confined to certain large sections and the reader, by exercising intelligent judgment, may be benefited. Severe storms are expected during week centering on Aug. 11. During the week centering on Aug. 14 a tropical storm, or hurricane, is expected to organize on the Sargasso Sea which lies east of northeast of Cuba and about half way between northeast South America and the Azores islands.

Another dangerous storm period will occur during the week centering on Aug. 25 and during that period severe storms are expected on the continent while the hurricane, moving slowly westward, will get into the Gulf of Mexico. I cannot tell you any more about that expected hurricane. But very cool weather, sometimes light frosts occur in the middle northwest east of Rockies, while August hurricanes are moving thru the Gulf of Mexico.

It is a remarkable fact that precipitation on this continent is controlled by the direction of the movements of the atmospheric moisture toward the storm centers as they move eastward and by directions of the extensions of the river valleys and high ridges on either side. Crop weather of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and our northern tier of States, south of those provinces, are most affected but precipitation of the whole continent is similarly affected. Members of government weather bureau should be looking into such important facts.

These Weather Bulletins are interested in the products of the farm because therein lies the greatest demand for good weather forecasts. Some time ago I advised farmers and local dealers to sell their products. I knew that the board of financial managers were about to decrease the currency circulation by calling in the money loaned to farmers and knew that such a policy would lower values and might cause a panic. Reducing the currency circulation has caused all the panics of the past. But an immensely important change has occurred. Another board of managers has agreed to increase the pay of about 2,000,000 railroad men by the amount of \$600,000,000 a year. I am not opposing that increase. But the products of the mine, the farm and the manufactory must pay that vast sum. The result must be an increase on the value of all these products. There is no other way. I advise farmers, miners and manufacturers of these facts and that as a result the values of their products must go higher.

### THE AMERICA'S CUP STILL REMAINS IN AMERICA

Sir Thomas Lipton is a good sport and takes defeat in true sportsmanlike manner. The fifth race on Tuesday was a decisive victory for the Resolute, which gave the Cup defender three out of the five trials and the control of the Cup until another challenger appears. Sir Lipton says that will be in 1922 and himself the person, unless some one else will try the game next year. Ben Butler's yacht, America captured the Cup in 1851 in a general yacht race off the English coast. Since that time the attempts by the English yachtsmen to recapture the Cup have been many, Sir Thomas Lipton being the chief challenger. The following tells the story in a brief form:

Year	Winner	Loser
1851	America—Aurora	
1870	Magie—Cambria	
1871	Columbia—Livonia	
1871	Columbia—Livonia	
1871	Divonia—Columbia	
1871	Sappho—Livonia	
1871	Sappho—Livonia	
1876	Madeline—Count Dufferin	
1876	Madeline—Count Dufferin	
1881	Mischief—Atlanta	
1881	Mischief—Atlanta	
1885	Puritan—Genesta	
1885	Puritan—Genesta	
1886	Mayflower—Galatea	
1886	Mayflower—Galatea	
1887	Volunteer—Thistle	
1887	Volunteer—Thistle	
1893	Vigilant—Valkyrie II	
1893	Vigilant—Valkyrie II	
1893	Vigilant—Valkyrie II	
1893	Defender—Valkyrie III	
1893	Defender—Valkyrie III	
1893	Defender—Valkyrie III	
1899	Columbia—Shamrock	
1899	Columbia—Shamrock	
1899	Columbia—Shamrock	
1901	Columbia—Shamrock II	
1901	Columbia—Shamrock II	
1901	Columbia—Shamrock II	
1903	Reliance—Shamrock III	
1903	Reliance—Shamrock III	
1903	Reliance—Shamrock III	
1920	Shamrock IV—Resolute	
1920	Shamrock IV—Resolute	
1920	Shamrock IV—Resolute	
1920	Shamrock IV—Resolute	
1920	Shamrock IV—Resolute	

### One Good Point

And Tomkins says one thing he admires about gasoline is that when the price goes up so does the way to worry you with expensiveness you can't va-

### BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent)

Some Baby!

The tranquility of the Harbor Village experienced a general upheaval last Monday forenoon when it was reported that a body of an infant had been picked up in the stream near the bathing beach by a man and a boy who were fishing from the new stone bridge.

About 10:30 a. m. Sheriff Willis brushed briskly into the establishment of Undertaker William B. Sharp and insisted that he go at once to the bridge and take charge of an infant's body which had just been recovered from the stream. The Sheriff then took into camp the special uniformed policeman and John Kelly, manager of the Hotel Royal and set out for the scene of the discovery. A few minutes later Undertaker Sharp and Medical Examiner Frank B. Husted, M. D., arrived on the scene and inquired for the body. The Sheriff and Patrolman, who were busily engaged in keeping back the vast throngs of the curious, quickly pointed to an object enclosed in a good-sized black stocking which lay on one side of the highway. The officers of the law turned their heads to hide the swift flowing tears as the Medical Examiner directed the stocking. "Sacred," cried the Physician as he beheld the contents. "Somebody's cat!"

The Undertaker mulctured something in Spanish and the officer and Sheriff seconded the motion. The party adjourned without form.

Three guests from Cok Allen's created quite a sensation last Monday when they posted a notice in the local post office which read "Three men wanted at once."

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. White of Grand Rapids, Mich., are visiting with Mr. White's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George W. White at their home on High street.

Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Allen of East Providence are guests of Mr. Allen's brother, Manuel Allen at the West Side.

### Improvement Society Meets

The New Shoreham Improvement Society held their July meeting last Monday night at the Mansion.

Frank Mott was elected chairman of the meeting and George J. Jensen secretary.

The following committee was appointed for the September meeting and banquet.

Clarence H. Lewis, Harold Dunn, Millard Mitchell, Charles Mitchell, Winfield Conley, Mrs. Louise Mitchell, Mrs. May Allen, Mrs. Ella Lockwood and Mrs. Gertrude Mott.

### Athletic Boys Again How to Collegians

The Ocean View Collegians, with O'Brien again in the box, took the second game of the series with the Block Island Athletic Association last Sunday afternoon at Recreation Park, the score being the same as the week before, three to one.

For five innings the goosie egg decorated the score columns of both factions but in the 6th the College boys tallied twice and in the 7th once. The Athletics shot over a runner in the 8th and threatened again in the 9th with three on bases, but the necessary wallows were not forthcoming.

O'Brien pitched a great game, allowing but five hits and passing but one man to first. Sam Willis for the Athletics gave but four hits, but walked five men. He fanned three of the Collegians, while his opponent retired 9 of the natives via the strike-out route.

O'Malloney, formerly of the Southern league, umpired the game, which was run off in 1 hour and 35 minutes.

An interested spectator at the game was Tom Lynch, former president of the National League, who pronounced the contest one of the best he had ever witnessed in amateur circles.

### On August 1st the Athletics will cross bats with the College boys in the third contest and with McCray and Benson back in the game a victory is looked for.

The score by innings follows:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Block Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Collegians	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3

Block Island m

Benson lb  
Leahy lb  
Anderson 3b  
McCray 1b  
Hyde rf  
Klagerley c  
Negus lf  
McKenzie 2b  
Willis p

Collegians Rose  
Conney  
Doyle  
Dobbins  
Tracy  
Dee  
Walsh  
Shannon  
O'Brien

Umps: Off O'Brien 5, off Willis 4.  
Base on balls: O'Brien 1, Willis 5.  
Struck out by: O'Brien 1, Willis 3.  
Attendance 300. Umpires, O'Malloney, Negus.

### Sandy Point News

The "Poor Food" Medal offered by the Amalgamated Association of Coast Guard Chiefs for gross inefficiency in the theory and practice of Domestic Science, was awarded to Charles Mitchell last week.

The Old Harbor board of underwriters made the award after a two hours' executive session with a gooseberry damping, fresh from Charlie's oven. The medal had previously been in the possession of Sands Littlefield since last winter.

The Block Island wheelmen have disbanded for the season and according to the local bureau of accounts, no forwarding address for their mail has been discovered.

### POLITICAL SPEECH-MAKING

Many successful politicians are not good speech makers. Their shrewd insight into human nature, their ability to plan and direct and organize, enables them to control politics without possessing the great gift of public speech.

Also there are many ways of successful campaigning other than oratory. The newspapers are a forum in which the candidate gets the largest possible audience.

Nevertheless, the man who can make a good speech has a tremendous advantage. His voice may be able to reach only a small part of the voters. But if he is effective on the stump, word will be passed around that he is a man of ideas and clear thinking.

While the political game changes from time to time, the campaign managers show no sign of cutting out the speaking campaigns. If the voters will not come to long and formal rallies in halls, the campaigners seek them out at factory gates and crossroads centers.

The voters of today do not go to the polls and vote the same ticket year after year merely because their fathers did. They have to be "shown", and often they do not stay "shown", any length of time. There is a large floating and independent vote, and a lot of persuasion is required to attract and hold it.

The most successful campaigners have been men who have had the physical endurance to make long speaking tours, address many groups of voters in one day, and put a great deal of thought into five or ten minute talks. The young man who is ambitious to play the political game should work hard to develop ability as a speech maker. He should not be discouraged by a few failures, but should keep trying until he can express his ideas clearly and forcibly.

### NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeealand

Following their wedding Aug. 3, Miss Dorothy Shaw of Marblehead and the Rev. Chester F. Wood of Dorchester, Mass., will sail for China for six years' missionary work.

About twenty manufacturers in Bridgeport, Ct. have formed an export managers' club, which has for one of its objects, the securing and increasing of foreign trade for local industries.

Hessie Brulloy, aged sixteen, after being apprehended at Newport, Vt., is said to have admitted that she was the mother of the infant child abandoned near Jordan Hall, St. Albans, recently.

The Emerson Shoe Co. of Rockland, Mass., quoted the minimum bid to the Navy Department to supply the 10,000 pairs of shoes for American bluejackets at prices ranging between \$6.79 and \$8.93.

The Chicopee, Mass., Manufacturing Co. offers to "go 50-50" with the city on the expense of the improvement of certain streets at Chicopee Falls, upon which the company has homes for employees.

The Massachusetts League of Women Voters made plans for the registration of women of this state during the next few weeks at a meeting of district leaders at league headquarters, Boston.

William Raymond Driver, former treasurer of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, died last week at the Beverly Hospital following an operation. He was born in Beverly on Jan. 2, 1833.

Unanimous approval of the principle of the open shop was expressed by 322 members of the Providence Chamber of Commerce in a vote on referendum submitted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The Seacoast Canning Company, sardine packers, Eastport, Me., has closed temporarily because of a scarcity of tin plates for cans and a lack of transportation facilities. The company employs 1,000 persons.

Believed to have become suddenly insane, Mrs. Giovanni Bellinger, 84 years old, of Worcester, Mass., chased several children with an ax on Franklin street, and created considerable excitement until arrested.

Mrs. Hattie N. Faulkner of Atlantic Quinoy, Mass., was fined \$50 in the district court at Quincy for assault upon her daughter, Clara, 16, who has been pronounced insane by doctors. She kept the girl tied beneath a bed.

In an opinion forwarded to Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry, the attorney-general of Massachusetts holds that service men who were inducted into service and passed 30 days in camp may apply for abatement of \$3 in the \$5 poll tax.

Ella Buccarelli, 14, of Charlton, Mass., and Paolo Santina, 26, of Southbridge are a disappointed couple as the result of a ruling by Judge William T. Forbes of the probate court, Worcester, that the girl is too young to be married.

George Hurd, 72 years old, committed suicide at the entrance to the police detectives' office at City Hall, Haverhill, Mass. He was chatting with policemen in the station a few moments before and bade them good morning when he started home.

A warrant charging desertion and non-support of his wife and four children was granted by the Roxbury, Mass., court against Nathan Messinger, who is held in Denver, Col., for sending his wife ashes purporting to be his and an anonymous letter telling of his death.

Berry fields of Western Massachusetts are no longer free to autoists and their friends. A tax of 50 cents for the picking privilege has been assessed each picker. Farmers declared that the man who can afford an automobile and gasoline at its present rate can afford to pay for berries.

Six men were arrested on Holland road near Newport, Vt., on the charge of attempting to smuggle three gallons of wine across the Canadian border. They were taken to Newport for a preliminary hearing before Commissioner Cleary and held in \$200 each for the next term of the United States court.

William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, told a gathering of his employees at an outing at his summer home in Andover, Mass., that he could not tell when the company's mills, now closed on account of business conditions, would be reopened. He urged the workers to avoid waste.

Bank Commissioner Everett J. Sturges of Connecticut has given out figures showing the condition of the 80 savings banks in the state at the close of the last fiscal year, June 30.

The total amount of deposits was \$415,584,817 as against \$387,646,445 on the same date in 1919. The total assets of the banks amounted to \$448,106,294, an increase of \$6,760,551 for the year. Surplus, undivided profits, etc. on June 30 amounted to \$31,701,100, an increase of \$2,110,300.

Mrs. George C. Elsey, wife of Captain Elsey, who is stationed at the army recruiting station at Springfield, Mass., will sail for Europe August 14, to receive decorations for bravery awarded her by the British and Serbian governments. She served as a volunteer nurse with the British forces in the Balkans.

The local plant of the National India Rubber Company was inspected this week by the higher officials of the Company who expressed themselves as much pleased with the conditions. The plant was opened last Monday.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith of Miami, Florida, is spending a few weeks with his brother, Mr. Edward Griffith, in this city. Mr. Griffith is now engaged in real estate in Miami.

Seeking Information.

Arthur, three years old, was watching his cousin milking a cow. This was the first time he ever saw anybody milking. He hesitated a while and said: "Are you milking the cow that gives cream now?"

In this city, 25th Inst., Ernest, son of Mary and the late Raymond Emond. In this city, July 20, Hattie Connor, daughter of the late Mary R. and Enoch Connor. Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, July 25, Charles R. Alwater of this city. In Providence, 27th Inst., Alice Hammond, daughter of the late Nathanael and Catherine C. Hammond, in the 72d year of her age.

Deaths.

Weekly Calendar, AUGUST, 1920

Day	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat	Sun
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
4	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
5	29	30	31				

STANDARD TIME

1st quarter, Aug. 11, 7:51 morning  
New moon, Aug. 18, 10:44 evening  
Full moon, Aug. 21, 5:52 morning  
Last quarter, Aug. 28, 11:15 evening

We ship Records all over the country.

### Plummer's Music Store

NEWPORT, R. I.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith of Miami, Florida, is spending a few weeks with his brother, Mr. Edward Griffith, in this city. Mr. Griffith is now engaged in real estate in Miami.

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## MRS. M. W. PARKS.

Chairman of the National League of Women Voters.



Mrs. Maud Woods Parks, chairman of the National League of Women Voters which has established headquarters in Washington. The league is the successor to the National American Woman's Suffrage Association.

## CARRIERS SEEK 20 P. C. INCREASE IN FARES

Additional Eight Per Cent Freight Rate Also Sought to Meet Wage Awards.

Washington.—A 20 per cent increase in all passenger fares on the railroads of the United States and an increase in freight rates of approximately 8 per cent in addition to the 28 per cent already asked was recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the Association of Railway Executives.

In detail the additional increases proposed by the railroad men provide for:

An increase of six-tenths of a cent a mile in passenger fares, making the fare 3.6 cents a mile; a 20 per cent increase in excursion, convention and other fares for special occasions; an increase of 20 per cent on all commutation tickets; a 20 per cent increase in extra fares on limited trains and club cars; an increase of 20 per cent in excess baggage rates, and an increase of 50 per cent or one-half charge, for Pullman or sleeping cars.

An increase on all rates on milk by approximately 30 per cent. A 20 per cent increase on freight and switching revenues above the gross 88 per cent already provided to make up the full difference in providing an aggregate increase of \$200,000,000 a year.

It will be recalled that the I. C. C. has heard and taken under advisement proposals of the railroad executives for an average increase in freight rates of 28 per cent regarded as necessary to bring the return provided in the transportation act before the wage award was handed down.

Railway officials estimate that the total increases now proposed from all sources in each of the three railroad territories would meet the increases in wages in these territories.

## WORLD NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Airplanes that flew over Adrianople reported the town was burning. Entrance of the Greek troops into the city in their occupation of Eastern Thrace was announced July 21. The Turks opposed them. Fighting has been severe.

BERLIN.—One of the great American steel and engineering products companies, with offices in Berlin, has founded a branch in Hamburg. It will supply American constructional steel to German shipbuilding yards.

ANTWERP.—The American team won the final Olympic team trapshooting.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Ohio got its third presidential candidate when the Prohibition National Convention nominated Aaron S. Watkins of Germantown, O., after learning from William J. Bryan that he would not accept the nomination voted him.

BERLIN.—Scouting detachments of the Soviet armies are within little more than 40 miles of the German border, and Trotsky's cavalry will soon be within touch of the East Prussian frontier.

TULSA, OKLA.—Census figures give the Tulsa population as 72,075, an increase of 276 per cent.

Michael Phillips, fined \$100 in district court, Lawrence, Mass., for flourishing a revolver after an argument with a lodging house owner, told the court he had been drinking Jamaica ginger and did not remember what took place. He said he "never had such a feeling for the last six years."

## REDS BRING NEW WAR NEARER

Russian Peasants 'Alone Can Halt Armageddon in Poland, London Believes.

SOVIET AIDED BY GERMANS.

Monarchists and Spartacists Prepared for Co-operation With Bolsheviks—British Department Heads Ordered Ready for Immediate Service.

+++++  
 + POLAND ASKS ARMISTICE +  
 + FROM SOVIET GOVERNMENT +  
 + Zurich, Switzerland.—Poland +  
 + has asked the Soviet government +  
 + for an immediate cessation of +  
 + hostilities and the despatch of a +  
 + Soviet military detachment to +  
 + meet the Poles in order to ar- +  
 + range an armistice, according to +  
 + a wireless despatch from Mos- +  
 + cow received here. The place +  
 + for the meeting of the Bolshevik +  
 + and the Poles is suggested as the +  
 + Warsaw-Moscow road between +  
 + Baranovitch and Brest-Litovsk. +  
 + +++++

London.—Whether the world will be plunged into another Armageddon depends upon the stomach of the Russian peasant for further battle. Any other statement of the case would be an understatement. This is the gist of a conversation with a man close to Downing street who has perhaps the same bird's-eye view of the entire situation. He said:

"In hitting Russia in as hard of war as the rest of us are. But it would be folly to ignore the opposite possibility. That possibility would mean that Europe would become red right up to the Rhine—red, not with Bolshevism, perhaps, but with the new powerful imperialism which would wrest every vestige of victory from the hands of the Allies."

While this represents the view of responsible heads of the British government it is possible to state that the special governmental departments entertain even gloomier views. Authoritative opinions obtained in military circles describe the situation on the continent as serious as at any time since 1914. Certain heads of special government departments have been ordered to give up their plans for August holidays and to hold themselves in readiness for most active service.

The news that Poland had sent armistice proposals direct to Moscow, following the rearrangement of the Warsaw cabinet, reached London, but the Polish legation here has not received the terms of the armistice asked by the Polish government. The foreign office is in the same position, not having any direct information. In the face of conflicting reports from Germany the belief is growing that the Spartacists of Prussia are ready to move immediately if the Soviet troops advance sufficiently far into Poland.

After the armistice with Germany in 1918 large supplies of stores and munitions were gathered in East Prussia for delivery to the Allies. Much of these supplies, it is believed, was sent to the Russian frontier recently, undoubtedly with the intention of preparing for such a situation as has arisen. The co-operation of the German monarchists, with the Spartacists welcoming the Soviets, is regarded as too strong a probability to be doubted.

According to one report here the attack of the Polish government upon Russia was carefully engineered so as to allow the Soviet government a pretext to conquer Poland. At any rate it had the effect of consolidating Russia.

Confidential reports here state that 90 per cent of General Denikin's troops volunteered for service with the once hated Red army for war against the worse hated "rascal" state of Poland. This is the only time, it is said, that the entire population of Russia is united behind the Soviet government.

## DELAWARE NEGRO HANGED.

After Two Attempts at Lynching Pays Legal Penalty for Assault.

Wilmington, Del.—After an unsuccessful effort to commit suicide in his cell, Isaiah Fountain, colored, was hanged in the jail at Easton, Md.

Fountain was twice convicted on the charge of criminally assaulting Bertha Simpson, a white girl, fourteen years old. He escaped twice and thousands joined in the search for him. Several attempts by mobs to lynch him were frustrated.

## CREW SAVES BURNING SHIP.

Wooden Coal Steamship Makes Half-fax Badly Damaged.

Halifax, N. S.—Heroic work by the crew of the wooden steamship Quinesco, saved the ship from destruction by fire in midocean. The planking in the coal bunker had burned through to within an inch of the water when brought into port.

The vessel sailed from Newport News for Sydney, N. S., on July 4. About 700 miles east of Nova Scotia, fire was discovered in the port bunker.

Maj. J. D. Murray, in charge of the marine corps recruiting office in Boston, has returned from France following a two months' tour of the battlefields. He says that the French are caring for the graves of American soldiers and that they keep the cemeteries beautiful with flags and flowers.

## MRS. OLIVE ROSS.

Director of Welfare Service of the War Department.



Mrs. Olive Ross, formerly of Louisville, Ky., has been made director of welfare service, war department. It is her duty to look after the housing, health, recreation and general welfare of the civilian employees of the department. Her main concern at this time is to find employment for the hundreds who are being dropped from the payroll in the general curtailment of expenses.

## WHITE HOUSE TO BE OPENED TO PUBLIC

New President Will Undoubtedly Welcome Public to American Shrine as in Former Years.

Washington.—Whether it be Senator Harding or Governor Cox that succeeds President Wilson as chief executive of the nation, the fourth day of next March is certain to make a very noticeable change at the White House, which, though one of the "show places" of the nation, has been closed to the public for almost four years.

Even before this nation entered the European war the bitter passions of that period caused extra safeguards to be placed about high officials and public buildings, and the declaration of war was a signal for all the large buildings in Washington, including the galleries at the senate and house, to be closed except to those who had credentials from some responsible person.

The iron gates at the White House at that time were shut inexorably against all those who did not have some official business there, and they have never been opened, though the restrictions as to other places gradually have been removed. Those who go to the White House now on ordinary errands, such as the presentation of memorials or petitions, or to ask executive aid or clemency in some matter, must enter at the small gate at the west end of the grounds just a few steps from the executive offices and are not admitted to the grounds proper.

Only cabinet officers, diplomats or persons of special importance are allowed to go in at the main entrance, and even the White House correspondents may not walk about the lawns north of the big house, where in other years the public used to be admitted without question.

The reason for these restrictions is that about the time the heat of war had begun to cool and the other buildings were being opened to the public President Wilson was taken ill, and it was thought advisable to keep the public as far away as possible.

## LATEST EVENTS AT WASHINGTON

Help for Poland against the Russian Soviet forces was asked of the United States by the Polish minister, Prince Gasimir Lubomirski.

Attorney General Palmer announced his intention to take a hand in the coal situation. Mr. Palmer stated that he had called an informal conference of a number of coal men to meet in New York.

Exports from the United States during the year ended June 30 totaled \$8,111,175,131, the largest amount on record for any corresponding period. The total was, in fact, \$900,000,000 greater.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement criticizes the railway wage award. He declares the railroad men are "disappointed and they have a right to be."

The United States steamship Frederick will carry the 78 naval athletes who will participate in the Olympic games in Antwerp, the navy department announced.

Thomas J. Spellacy of Hartford, Conn., is understood to have been selected as assistant secretary of the navy, succeeding Franklin D. Roosevelt, who retires August 9.

Changes in the consular corps announced from Washington by the state department affect six consuls general. In the list W. Stanley Hollis of Massachusetts, now at London, who has been assigned as consul general at Lisbon, succeeding William L. Lowrie of Illinois who is transferred to Athens.

## NEW COAL STRIKE AT MANY MINES

Illinois Operators Appeal to the President as Day Labor Men Desert Shafts.

STATE OUTPUT CUT LOW.

Head of the State Union Declares He Is Powerless to Stop Walkout. Shortage in Northwest Made More Serious.

Chicago.—Nearly half the coal mines in Illinois are closed down as a result of unauthorized strikes which have rendered at least 25,000 miners idle. Coal production is badly crippled and President Wilson has been appealed to by the operators in the hope that he may find some means of relieving the situation.

The strikers are day labor employees who have staged sporadic strikes for two or three weeks. They are asking wage increases of \$1.50 to \$2.50 a day. President Frank Furrington of the Mine Workers' Union expressed fear that all the mines in Illinois would be closed down. He said union officials had been powerless to prevent the walkouts.

A committee of operators, composed of Dr. F. O. Honnold, E. C. Searles, Herman C. Perry, F. S. Phahler and H. C. Adams made their plan to President Wilson through Secretary Tamm. The members visited Secretary Tamm because they were not sure with whom the miners' wage question should be discussed.

The operators have been following the government contract with the mine workers, the contract being made by the Bituminous Wage Commission to run until 1922. According to reports, the operators are not disinclined to grant a higher wage, but feel the government should initiate any action.

Reports reaching Belleville, Ill., state that about twenty shafts are affected in Franklin County, including the large Middle Fork Mine at Benton. Four are idle at Collinsville. One at Prairieville and one at Edwardsville. Some mines in other sections of the southern half of the state are reported to be working with barely enough men to keep the shafts operating.

Washington.—The coal shortage, especially in the northwest, has been rendered more serious as a result of conditions in Illinois, where more than one-half of the bituminous coal mines are idle, with the result that the normal daily output of from 350,000 to 400,000 tons has been reduced to 100,000 tons or less. So critical is the situation in the Illinois bituminous fields that the heads of the three principal coal operators' associations to that state placed the whole matter before the President for such action as he may see fit to take.

In a memorandum which they made public with the text of the letter to President Wilson, the Illinois operators say that if any substantial part of the normal output is not now mined that "the recent program laid down for the relief of the northwest cannot be met." The operators describe the situation which has developed as a result of labor troubles in Illinois as one of "extreme gravity," and in their letter to the President point out the danger of the strikes spreading into all the states of the central competitive field, which would threaten the bituminous fuel supply of the entire nation as well as Canada. The central competitive field takes in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Inclosed in the letter to the President were copies of a number of circulars and a letter purporting to be from Illinois state and local officers of the United Mine Workers of America, one of the letters being signed by the officials of four Illinois locals and addressed to the head officials of the union in Illinois. This letter is in the form of an ultimatum and gives to the officers of District 12 of the U. M. W. of A. and "any one else concerned" until August 1, next, to meet the terms of the men. Unless their demands are met they state they "will have resort to other means to bring about the accomplishing of their purposes." The ultimatum is without date.

## Mr. H. E. Stevens Tells How Cuticura Healed Pimples

"My trouble began by getting my hands cold. The general appearance was bad cuts and pimples, and the skin was sore and red. My hands were inflamed and would bother me about my work. There were times when I could hardly touch anything."

"I used one full-sized cake of Cuticura Soap and one full-sized box of Cuticura Ointment and I was healed." (Signed) H. E. Stevens, Fairfax, Va., August 21, 1919.

## Cuticura Toilet Trio

Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum, promotes and maintains skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal, the Talcum to powder and perfume. You can do no better than make these fragrant, super-creamy emollients your everyday toilet preparations. Sold everywhere at 25 cents each. Sample each free by mail. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. R, Malden."

25¢ Cuticura Soap, shares without cost.

## The Good Old Summertime Creeps on Apace

Prepare! Lawn Swings—do you know of anything that gives the children greater pleasure? The older ones are not averse to a ride now and then, either.

Heavy maple frames with double seats . . . \$12.00  
 Porch Swings in fumed oak finish . . . \$4.00  
 Porch Chairs and Rockers—the double woven reed kind in light finish on leaf green. From . . . \$2.50

Your porch is your home for a good three months. Why shouldn't you make it the attractive spot it deserves to be. With attractive grass rugs and right kind of furniture and "Vudor" screens it becomes as exclusive and as liveable as any room in your house. All these things and many more are here to make this summer the happiest you have ever lived. Cheerful, happy people live longest. Let us help prolong your life a little.

## TITUS'

Where happiness can be had for a very little money.

225-229 Thames St., Newport, R. I.

## The Savings Bank of Newport

Thames Street

Friday, July 18, 1919

Friday, July 16, 1920

DEPOSITS \$11,255,829.67 \$11,713,488.33

INCREASE = = = = \$457,658.66

## ALONG THE HIGHWAY

you notice many young men in the ruts of extravagance. They are struggling hard to get out.

An account with The Industrial Trust Company helps to eliminate extravagance, establishes the saving habit and leads to success.

4 Per Cent Interest Paid on Participation Accounts.

## THE INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY

(OFFICE WITH NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY)

## IF FOR SALE OR TO LEASE

LIST YOUR REAL ESTATE WITH

## MARSH

1 BROADWAY

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE AND AUCTIONEER

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS MADE ON THE PREMISES

## SIMON KOSCHNY'S SONS

Manufacturing Confectioners

232, Thames Street

Branch, 16 Broadway

NEWPORT, R. I.

CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY MARZIPAN CONFECT.

All Chocolate Goods are made of Walter Baker Chocolate's Covering

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CAKES A SPECIALTY

INDIVIDUAL ICES AND SHERBETS

All Orders Promptly Attended to

CHOICE CANDIES MADE DAILY  
 TELEPHONE CONNECTION

All Goods are Pure Absolutely

Five Minute Chats  
on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1919, by James Morgan.)

## A DIPLOMAT AT 14

1767—July 11, John Quincy Adams born in Braintree, now a part of Quincy, Mass.  
1781—Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.  
1787—Graduated at Harvard.  
1793—Admitted to the Bar.  
1794—Minister to The Hague.  
1797—Married Louisa Catherine Johnson.  
1797-1801—Minister to Prussia.  
1802—In Massachusetts Senate.  
1803-8—In National Senate.  
1809-14—Minister to Russia.  
1814—Peace Commissioner at Ghent.  
1815-17—Minister to England.  
1817-25—Secretary of State.

AMONG the presidents, John Quincy Adams holds the record of having been the youngest and oldest public servant. From boyhood, when he was a secretary of legation at the extraordinary age of fourteen until he fell at his post in the halls of congress in his eighty-first year, he was in the service of his country 65 of those 81 years.

A president and the son of a president, all the other 15 presidents from Washington to Johnson were his associates. From the day he climbed a height near his Massachusetts birthplace to see the battle of Bunker Hill, 16 miles away, he was a witness to nearly every great event in the history of the nation until the close of the Mexican war.

With John Adams in congress the child had to be the man of the family, and at nine he regularly rode his horse to Boston to fetch the mail. At ten his father took him with him on his mission to France. By twelve he had crossed the Atlantic four times, running the British blockade in leaky tubs. At fourteen, an American minister appointed the "nature youngster" his secretary of legation. By seventeen, the youth had traveled over much of



John Quincy Adams at 16.

Europe, and he came home to enter Harvard. After graduation, he opened a law office in Boston. But business was only beginning when the young attorney was appointed by Washington, minister at The Hague, where the government to which he was accredited fled before the armies of France and left him in the midst of the triumphant revolutionists. Meeting the daughter of the American consul in London, a Marylander, she and the young diplomat were married on the eve of his departure for Berlin, to which capital he had been promoted.

Among his last acts as president, John Adams removed his son from office to deprive Jefferson of the malicious satisfaction of dismissing him. When the recalled diplomat was elected to the senate he displayed his family trait of independence by taking sides with his father's hated rival and supporting the Jefferson administration.

The infuriated federalists of Massachusetts savagely turned upon him as a traitor to his party and a renegade from his class. They drove him from the senate, and when he came home he found himself in his Boston house, which stood where the Hotel Touraine now stands, a social outcast on a lonely island entirely surrounded by ice.

With his name erased forever from the Boston blue book, John Quincy Adams was no longer a gentleman, and the Jeffersonians, who were not gentlemen, but only Democrats, took him up. By their favor he became minister to Russia, a negotiator of the peace of Ghent in 1814, and minister to England.

From London, John Quincy Adams was called home to be secretary of state in the Monroe administration. In that post he played the leading part in shaping the Monroe doctrine.

In his retirement John Adams had watched with fond admiration the rise of John Quincy until he was only one rung from the top. Although, in his crabbedness, he complained that "my son will never get a chance at the presidency until the last Virginian is in his grave," fortune agreeably surprised the aged ex-president in next to the last of his ninety years, when he saw the scepter of the republic pass to a literal hand.

## To Remove Labels

Do not attempt to remove a label from cloth by wetting it. Simply draw the cloth in a bias direction, first one way, then the other, and it will come off quickly, leaving the cloth clean and without injuring the fabric.

Five Minute Chats  
on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1919, by James Morgan.)

## JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

1825—John Quincy Adams inaugurated sixth president, aged fifty-seven.  
1830-48—In congress.  
1831—Presented first petition against slavery.  
1848—February 23, death of Adams at the capitol. Aged eighty.

THE chiefship of every great nation still passed from father to son until the presidency of the United States was created, when the first free-for-all race and an even start for the highest prize was opened to the sons of men regardless of the accidents of birth. In this fair test, now blood has won every time with only two exceptions in a century and a quarter.

Even John Quincy Adams did not win the race, but was outrun at the polls by Andrew Jackson, the son of an immigrant. Political parties having disappeared in 1824, four men entered the contest and deadlocked the electoral college, which left the house of representatives to choose from among the three highest candidates. This eliminated the fourth man—Henry Clay—who aided in the election of Adams and who received from the new president the appointment of secretary of state.

The only non-partisan administration the country ever has had was not a shining example of success. Uncompromising, alone, John Quincy Adams stalked his solitary way, never once turning to the right or to the left from the strait and narrow path of independence. With no sense of humor to relieve his sense of self-righteousness, to light up his view of his fellows or to thaw his own icy virtues, it was impossible for his supporters to feel any enthusiasm for him.

John Quincy Adams led the simple life in the White House. Getting up at 4, he built his fire, read his daily portion of the Bible and while the



John Quincy Adams.

government clerks still slept, he took his walk or swim.

John Quincy Adams alone has solved the problem of ex-presidents. He forgot that he had been president at all and went to work like any other citizen.

With his houses in Quincy and Boston mortgaged and the income from his estate too slender for the support of his family, John Quincy Adams heard the bark of the wolf at his door as in his gloomy fancy he closed it upon public life in his sixty-second year. When some neighbors ventured to ask the next year if it would be beneath his dignity to represent the old Plymouth Rock district in congress, this great American, who had been a senator, a minister at the courts of The Hague, Berlin, St. Petersburg and London, a secretary of state and a president, replied that he was not above serving the people as one of the selection of his town.

Washington was agast at the sight of an ex-president taking his seat in the hurly-burly of the lower house only two years after leaving the White House. Without joining the Democrats or the Whigs, with no faction about him, John Quincy Adams freed alone the Jackson administration which had supplanted his own and alone he met a swarm of his old-time critics on a level. Under his incessant pounding, the majority against the right of petition fell session by session until it disappeared entirely in 1841. He had won his long fight against the gag rule and his diary is full up with his rejoicing in victory.

His life was crowned. His work was done. Still he labored on. Although he fell in a Boston street under a stroke of paralysis, he insisted upon returning to his duties in congress, where the mortars stood as he entered the hall and cheered him on his way to his seat. A year afterward, as he seemed about to rise to address the speaker, he suddenly pitched forward upon the floor.

The veteran had been mortally stricken on the field. Although he lingered two days, he was not removed from the capitol, but remained in a little room off the old hall of the house. There, still at his post, died this old and devoted servant of his country.

## Living Jewels

The women of Mexico use fireflies as jewels. They tie them in little gauze bags and put them in their hair or clothing. Then, until they require them again, they keep them in little wire cages and feed them on scraps of sugar cane.

## Patsy's Perfume

By HARMONY WELLER

(Copyright, 1919, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

"The only talent I have," sighed Patsy Van Buren, "is my nose!" "Nose?—a talent?" Joe Robinson exclaimed. "I'd never call mine by that name, Patsy," he laughed, examining his own too prominent nose in an opposite mirror.

"Well—by any other name it smells as sweet," Patsy retorted. "But I don't mean my nose, itself—I mean my sense of smell. It is surely developed to a degree that might be classed among the talents."

"Much good it'll do you, methinks," Joe teased her. "Now if it were your sense of taste you might be a tea-taster or a judge of good liquor—If the latter weren't among the exacting professions."

"I can see plainly that I am going to get no satisfaction from stenciling for an outlet for my creative ability—which I know I have in spite of all you home folks' pessimism on the subject! Something tells me to use this extraordinary sense of smell of mine—but how?"

Joe seemed perplexed. "That's all very well, but how can one make a living—or even an approach to one from it?"

"I suppose," said Patsy, "you are not far enough advanced to conceive of a girl going in for perfumes and fragrances that might appeal to the individual personality. Men and women have very distinct colors in their auras, and if colors have tones, one for each, as has been proven you know, why should not colors have perfumes? And then, to follow it up, why should not I, with my finely attuned sense of smell, be able to detect the fragrance of an individual's aura colors and try to duplicate them in extracts or powders or toilet accessories?"

Joe scratched his head, impolitely, but his eyes looked thoughtful. "Yes—I suppose it could be developed, but every one would think you were crazy and only the nuts ones would come



Her Plans Took Effect in the Form of a Diminutive Shop.

to you, wouldn't they?" he asked, half in jest, half in earnest. He was fount of Patsy, his chum from childhood, and he did not want to seem too hard on her.

"Perhaps it would be difficult, at first, Joe. But I don't have to make an immediate living, you know, with father and mother to take care of me. And it has been my experience in watching the development of any of the arts or any phase of them, as soon as you begin to educate people in the direction that they reach, you find many who have already been interested, but for lack of some one of understanding have kept it to themselves."

"That's true, too. Human beings are afraid of being ridiculed, and they frequently smother their best selves and sit about making trivial small talk instead of opening up what might prove to be an enlightening subject."

"Why, Joe, even you are beginning to think," Patsy remarked, patting him affectionately.

"Even I?" Joe admitted, nodding. "But you just go to it, Patsy, and if I can help you, I'll do it."

"Thanks—I'll probably need you, Joe," Patsy said. "But now, I am making a study of the fragrance of colors. For instance, a red rose smells quite different from a white one. I have a lot of tests I want to make today, so—so long, Joe."

Patsy almost danced off to her little third floor studio room, where, all alone, she had been working out her theory of colors, perfumes and human auras. Until now she had said almost nothing about her intentions, although it was known that she had a wonderfully esthetic development in her sense of smell.

In time, her plans took effect in the form of a diminutive shop and studio where she handled exclusive perfume, powder, fragrant powders, and where she made up bouquets of dried petals from gardens of individuals, preserved wedding bouquets, etc. In this way she believed she would come in contact with persons who cared for fragrance, and in finding a common meeting ground she could learn much of individual tastes and preferences.

"One thing that amuses me in my

superficial observation of men is that they like red. Men and boys love red roses, red neckties, red carpets. Also, I have learned that most men like a faint, a suitable perfume on the women they go about with, but, for four of being thought offensive, poetic or artistic, they pretend not to. The more cultivated the individual, the less easily suited he is in perfume. We are beginning to appreciate the most subtle sort of odors, odors that a generation or two ago would have been hardly perceptible to the senses at all. A person whose artistic development has been neglected is apt to need the heavy scent of a tube rose or a cinnamon flower or some equally compelling odor."

Patsy explained all these observations to Joe, who was becoming really interested in the little studio shop. He had helped her fit it up; he had looked up curtains, painted furniture to make it harmonize with the surroundings and he found himself spending every spare moment in the pleasant environment of Patsy's shop.

"What do you know about my aura, Patsy?" he asked, suddenly, one day when he was helping her.

"More than I'd care to tell you, Joe."

Joe looked up at her. The tone of her voice had seemed strange.

"If it times in with the color of your blush just now it must be 'some aura,' he remarked, half merrily, half seriously. Then he went over to her where she sat among baskets of rose petals. "Patsy, why don't you make a study of the flower of all emotions—love? I—I love you so much and I've been afraid to tell you till I heard that note in your voice just now as you spoke of—of me. Would you promise to marry me? You do love me—and I'll help you all I can, dear."

Patsy's blush had deepened in color and her eyes had gathered a wonderful light. "It might be interesting to—to find that perfume, Joe," she said, as he stepped close to her.

And then, for long moments, the study of the fragrance of mere rose petals from other people's gardens was forgotten.

## MONKS SAVED EARLY WRITING

Leisure Time in Monasteries Devoted to the Transcription of Records, Sacred and Profane.

The preservation, by the pens of monastic scribes, of the Christian Scriptures, of the writings of the early Fathers and of the great works of classical antiquity seems to be due principally to the life and labors of Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator. Through his personal influence with the barbarian rulers who invaded Rome and his devotion to the church, which was evident in the latter part of his life, he succeeded in preserving for later generations the pagan or classic literature. In the church his hopes of intellectual interest and civilization itself rested. He had exceptional executive ability, long official experience, a large measure of scholarship and an earnest zeal for literary and educational interests.

The rule of the monasteries of the fifth and sixth centuries included the novel feature of industrial occupation. Often there was wearisome labor in the monasteries and Cassiodorus perceived that this time might be profitably spent in transcribing the accumulation of 2,000 years of literature, sacred and profane, the writings of Hebrew prophets, Greek philosophers and Latin rhetoricians.

In the course of years a class of monastic scribes transcribed and illuminated portions of the Scriptures and of the Latin texts. It was from these scribes the "copy" for the first editions of Cicero, Virgil and the other classic writers was produced by the earliest printers of Germany and Italy.

Cassiodorus established the monasteries of Vivaria, or Viviers, and Mont Cassinus. It was only in monastic centers like these, where Christian influence and educational work were held to be of more importance than theological issues, that literary activity became possible, and it was only in such monasteries that labor was expended in preserving the writing of pagan authors.

Shortly after Cassiodorus' withdrawal from political life, when he was about sixty years old, he organized all of this literary work. This work served as a model for the long system of Benedictine monasteries that came into existence throughout Europe later. It was the hand of Cassiodorus which gave the literary impulse to the Benedictine order, and it was his collection of manuscripts, rescued from the ruins of the libraries of Italy after its political institutions had been shattered by the invasion of Belisarius, that supplied the material for pens of thousands of monastic scribes.

## Too Precious

The Freshman—Why does Frogmore always put the letters "Jr." after his name?

The Senior—That's an abbreviation of "Junior."

The Freshman—But he's no Junior. He's only a soph.

## Five-Inch Grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers in South America attain a length of five inches and their wings spread out ten inches.

## Dividing the Day.

The division of the day into hours dates from the original sun dial; and the notion of 60 minutes and 60 seconds must be traced back to the Babylonians, who combined the decimal and the duodecimal systems of numeration, and chose 60 as a convenient measuring aggregate because of its large number of exact factors.—Scientific American.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA

## HOW

HOUSEWIFE MAY MAKE HER WORK MORE ATTRACTIVE

How to make household work more attractive is so serious a problem that it is delightful to hear that the operation of washing clothes is "a kind of Greek dance." So, at least, a lady who is used to Greek dancing declares. The same authority says that she engages in "rhythmic movements" for every household duty and finds her labor surprisingly lightened. Thus energy can be conserved in the lifting of a kettle if one stoops with one's whole body instead of simply leaning forward a little. The theory is plausible enough to deserve a careful working out. It is one of the principles of modern education that study must be made play for the child. How much more should work become one sweet song for the housewife! Many might find the combination of washboard and Greek dance perplexing. Probably the ordinary worker might resent the interference with her "ways," no matter how much help she might derive from it. But we have one resource unknown to the ancient in canned music. Put in the record and turn the crank, and the rhythmic movement is easy. In this untrodden field of domestic art—or shall we say science?—the first adventurers will have to walk warily. Only long and careful experiment can determine the exact kind of music for each particular task. It would not do to employ jazz if slow waltz time were required. If a bed were made up to jazz the sheets would probably not be tucked in properly at the bottom. A little comic opera music might suit a hasty luncheon, whereas for a deliberate and formal dinner an adagio from a symphony might blend more harmoniously with the occasion. Since the domestic problem is one of the gravest the modern woman has to face, it is obviously of the highest importance that the connection between the family wash and the Greek dance be carefully investigated and further researches undertaken.—New York Tribune.

## BEES' PRODUCTION OF HONEY

How the Transition From Nectar to the Highly Delectable Compound Is Accomplished.

When a bee arrives in the hive with a load of honey, she searches until she finds a cell to her liking and then enters the cell with feet upward. Her mandibles touch the cell where the load is to be deposited. Then the mouth and mandibles open, and a drop of nectar appears. With the mandibles constantly in motion while quite likely some secretion is added to the nectar, the head is moved from side to side and the nectar spread over the upper cell wall. When this honey is first stored it is quite thin, but later the bees evaporate or "ripen" it until it contains less than 25 per cent of water. The work is done mostly at night, the bees standing on the combs with heads upward and then forcing a drop of nectar to the mouth and mandibles, where it gently pulsates for about ten minutes when it is swallowed and another drop appears. This work continues sometimes for nearly half the night. Anyone entering the apiary at this time will note the pleasant odor of the new honey and will also enjoy the drowsy sound of the millions at work ripening the honey.

## How to Resilver Mirrors.

Select a sheet of tinfoil of the required size and pour over it three drams of quicksilver for each square foot of foil. Rub the foil with a piece of duckskin until it becomes brilliant. Place a sheet of paper over the foil so as to completely cover it. Then lay a weight on the foil, using a slab of marble or smooth block of wood. Increase the weight so that the foil will be pressed tightly to the glass. Allow to stand four or five hours to set. If properly done the foil will adhere closely to the glass. Usually, however, it is cheaper and more satisfactory to buy a new mirror than to try resilvering an old one.

## How Corncocks Yield Dyes.

Of importance to the dye industry is the recent discovery that furfural, or furfuraldehyde—a dye base—can now be extracted, like cellulose, from the common corncock, and at a cost of only 15 cents a pound. This colorless, oily liquid has previously been obtained only in the laboratory, and at something like \$17 a pound. In consequence of this announcement the despised corncock will take on considerable commercial value. In the hands of the chemists it will yield dyes of a vivid green, in addition to the rare brown and blue vat dyes.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

## How Estonian Girls Begin Life.

Almost from infancy Estonian girls begin to collect a wedding outfit. This is not peculiar to Estonian girls, but a curious feature is that at the wedding the newly made bride distributes accumulated articles among the guests, receiving in return promises of beehives, sheep, and cattle—promises which are usually redeemed sooner or later.

## Use of Penny.

Use a penny for rubbing mud from clothing. It provides an edge that is not too sharp.

"True Love's Knot" Explained.

A true-lover's knot is the Danish trefoil-shaped "trekløverknot," not a compound of two trefoil knots.

WHY  
The Robin Is Not a Foe to the Orchardist

A long time ago some one got the notion that the common American robin is a foe to the orchardist and berry grower. The alleged discovery was promptly published broadcast and the fruit grower loaded his shotgun and went forth to slay the robin.

The fruit grower's investigation into the fond habits of the robin went no further than observing that he sometimes ate cherries. It never occurred to the man with the shotgun to examine the contents of his victim's stomach. If he had done so with a mind open to conviction a surprise would have met him. The robins do eat early fruit, but the quantity is small in proportion to the number of insects they destroy.

The robin's diet consists chiefly of moths, butterflies, caterpillars, earthworms, cutworms and other creatures that the farmer can very well spare. The small fruit that the bird consumes is only his dessert after meal.

If the robin plucks small apples from one's trees, it would be well to examine the apples before killing the bird. He may be doing you a great service. Probably you will find that he has not eaten the young apple after all, but has dropped it on the ground. A little further investigation will show that it contained a larva of the destructive codling moth; the bird was not after the apple, but the larva.

Nestling birds live wholly on insect food. There were once watched a pair of robins that had their nest on a porch eave. From the time the young were hatched until they were ready to leave the nest the parents visited them on the average once every fifteen minutes, and brought at each visit from one to three insects.

## FIGURES IN MANY LEGENDS

Why Have Black Cats Been Considered Lucky?—Numerous Superstitions Concerning Them.

Why have black cats nearly always been accounted lucky?

Ireland is by no means the only place where superstitions about black cats are so prevalent. In Egypt cats were regarded with great reverence. Archeologists have found them in tombs of kings and princes.

Australians have a curious legend about cats. Mityaro, the moon, they say, was a native cat, who fell in love with some one else's wife, and was driven away to wander over since. To them a cat, black, gray or white, prophesies only bad luck.

In Japan and China a black cat is regarded as a dangerous demon, often possessing as many as two or three forked tails, and having the power to change itself into an old woman.

The Chinese believe if a cat leaps on or walks over a corpse it will cause the corpse to rise up at once. Any person passing through the room would be in danger of being seized by the corpse when in that state, and would be killed immediately.

## Why Chopsticks Are Favored.

Chopsticks as table tools are being used more and more in American families, who find much to recommend them in the way of cleanliness and convenience. Ivory ones can be wiped clean as the proverbial house's tooth with a single motion, while the more common wooden ones are simply tossed away like a burnt match.

Japanese of the higher order, who have an idea of pocket handkerchiefs, never travel without their chopsticks, or "hashis," as they call them, and in all Japanese restaurants hashis are served with every order, each pair sealed in a rice paper envelope, appropriately inscribed. These are of wood, separated by a slit which runs only part way, so they must be torn apart before using. This is a further guarantee that each is an original package.

## Why Sunshine Is Necessary.

Attempts to avoid the British by-laws that provide a window area equal to one-tenth of the area of the room are frequent, says a writer in the Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute. Sunshine is generally treated with indifference. In the crowded cities, bedrooms exist into which a direct ray of sunshine never enters.

Investigations on the Continent reveal the fact that children in badly lit schools suffer from short sight eight times more than children in well lighted schools. The effect of cross light is most detrimental to children's sight, yet we find cross lighting in comparatively recent schools in the British Isles.

Similar investigations applied in the case of dwellings would no doubt show that there was a benefit to be derived from direct sunshine.

## Why Teachers Die Young.

Persons not in touch with the school-room realize only on rare occasions that schoolboy "lowers" flourish as luxuriantly today as ever. Sometimes a few samples published in a newspaper or college magazine serve as reminders, sometimes a street car passenger will garner a choice specimen from the talk of a group of chattering pupils on their way to school. Only the other day two boys were overheard quizzing one another in preparation for their English lesson for the day. "What is personification?" the first boy asked, looking at the book. The second boy's reply was in the nature of a pun and oblique condemnation of the correct answer: "Personification is a metaphor without human intelligence."

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## WATER

ALL PERSONS desiring of having water introduced into their residences or places of business should make application to the office, Marlborough Street, near Thomas.

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## MARVELOUS IS HUMAN MIND

Five Hundred Million Brain Cells Responsive to the Call of Intellect.

On a rough estimate, the brain contains 500,000,000 cells, each having a consciousness of its own. Your self-consciousness, your personality, should be to the master of all these willing slaves.

They are the geni of the mind, humbly waiting to do your bidding; guardians of the vast stores of ideas that you, more often than not without realizing it, have gathered along life's highway. Are you one of the reckless kind, who have "no idea," or are you in the ranks of the sensible, who summon the spirits of the intellect to their aid?

How is this done? Nothing more simple. Get the problem fairly and squarely into your head, and then forget it! The little geni of the brain refuse to be coerced; humor them, however, and there is no limit to what they can and will do for you. You have to make a decision. Turn the problem round and round in your head till you are dizzy, you will get no nearer to the solution. Put it away from you. Don't force your thoughts; leave them alone, and behold, suddenly, when you least expect it, the idea you have been searching for will jump into your mind, to be instantly recognized as the idea you wanted.

The workings of the brain would appear to be more amenable to feminine than masculine rule, for the proverb of all nations agree that women's best ideas are her first ones, while men have to wait for second thought if he would act rightly.

Our search for ideas, too, must be systematic if we want to get hold of useful ones.

According to the Platonic philosophy, ideas are the universal types of which individual specimens are the more or less imperfect copies; so that we need not be disappointed if we cannot carry out our ideas in practice exactly as they occur to us in the mind.

Thought grows snowball fashion, and is the opposite to money.

The more we spend the more we have.—London Answer.

## Good Causes and Poor Tunes.

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who has fallen foul of "The Red Flag," which he regards as an air that would ruin any movement, seems to forget that many a good cause has been supported by a poor tune. The Belgian national anthem is a remarkably lonesome melody but that did not impair the resistance of Liege. And neither the words nor music of "God Save the King," are particularly uplifting. The air of "Lillibullero," that is said to have whistled James II off the throne of England, cannot have been a very distinguished one, for nowadays no one seems to know what it was. On the other hand the Russian national anthem was easily one of the most stirring examples of its kind in Europe, but it did not save Russia from collapse. If the soviets have provided a substitute for it the result would probably please Mr. Shaw as little as "The Red Flag," which he considers should be rechristened "The Eternal March of a Fried Eel."—Manchester Guardian.

## Thinks Earth Will Last Many Years.

In a recent lecture Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English scientist, announced that the earth would probably continue to exist for 20,000,000 years more. These are, of course, round numbers. Some scientists estimate that the earth will live for ten times this age. There have been animals of one kind and another on this planet for fully this length of time. The dinosaurs are believed to have lived through some such period. The age of man, which is probably only a few thousand years, seems the merest trifle by comparison. When we consider how man has developed during recorded history, which is less than ten thousand years, we may hope that he will evolve to an infinitely finer type in the future.—Boys' Life.

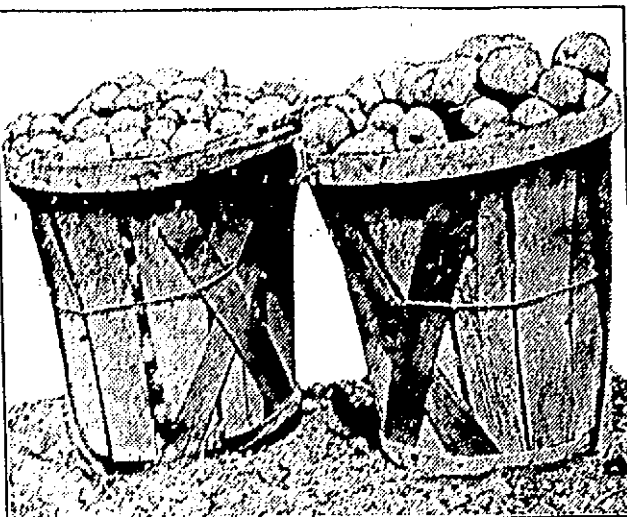
## Eggstraordinary Coincidence.

The custom has prevailed with a certain Episcopal church in California of presenting each scholar of the Sunday school with an egg at the celebration of Easter. On one occasion, when that point in the service was reached which had been set apart for this interesting ceremony, the clergyman rose and made the announcement: "Hymn No. 419, 'Begin, My Soul, the Exalted Lay,' after which the eggs will be distributed."—Boston Transcript.

## Color and Disease.

Color really does fight disease. Take for example the ultra-violet ray. Here we have a most convincing proof of the battle force that resides in color. This famous ray exerts a very potent curative effect upon certain diseases of the skin. A ray of ultra-violet light is concentrated upon the diseased part, and immediately a new process is set up by which the disease is eventually destroyed.

## UNIFORM POTATO GRADES FAVORED



Potatoes Graded and Packed Ready for Market.

Proper distribution of farm products requires, first of all, that a common understanding exist as to the standards of quality. The bureau of markets, United States department of agriculture, is endeavoring to bring this about by the recommendation of grades for fruits and vegetables. No. 2 potatoes should be No. 2 potatoes throughout the United States and not, as at present, No. 2 potatoes in one section of the country and No. 1 somewhere else.

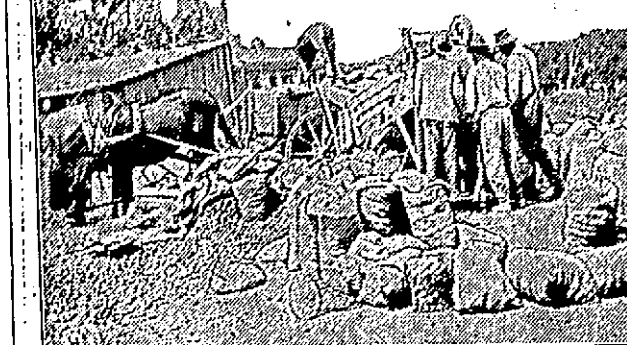
**Higher Grade Demanded.**  
During the war period the United States food administration required licensed dealers to use government potato grades. The results were so satisfactory that when the regulation was canceled the use of grades to a large extent was continued voluntarily. In fact, since that time a higher grade has been demanded to provide for produce of highest quality.

Therefore the bureau of markets now recommends United States grade fancy in addition to grades No. 1 and No. 2.

Grade fancy consists of sound potatoes of one variety which are uniform, bright, smooth, well shaped, free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks, cuts, scab, soft rot, dry rot, and damage caused by diseases, insects or mechanical or other means. The range in size shall be stated in terms of minimum and maximum diameter or weight following the grade name, but in no case shall the diameter be less than two inches.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling 5 per cent by weight of any lot may vary from the range in size stated, and, in addition, 3 per cent by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade, but not more than one-third of such 3 per cent; that is to say, not more than 1 per cent by weight of the entire lot may have the flesh injured by soft rot.

**Particulars in Circular.**  
Complete particulars regarding United States potato grades are contained in Department Circular 99, which will be mailed free upon request to the bureau of markets.



Running Potatoes Through a Grader—An Increasing Number of Growers Are Doing This and So It Is More Important Than Ever That Uniform Grades for the Entire Country Be Followed.

## MAKING FINE RECORD FOR IMPROVED SIRE

Virginia Leads Country in Effort to Discard Scrubs.

Many Farmers of Pulaski County File Declaration They Will Follow Methods to Further Live Stock Improvement.

With over 10,000 head of domestic animals in addition to poultry enrolled in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" movement, Virginia leads all other states in the nation-wide effort to rid the country of scrub and other inferior sires. The stock mentioned is owned by 670 farmers, of whom 351 are in Pulaski county, Virginia. All of these live stock owners have filed with the United States department of agriculture declarations that they will not only use pure-bred sires, but will follow methods leading to further live stock improvement.

The bureau of animal industry, which is handling the enrollment records, received from Virginia recently 72 pledges in one day. Of this number 18 contained statements that purebred sires, including rams, boars and roosters, would be purchased. Cases of this kind show that the movement is not only educational, but is gradually resulting in the replacement of inferior males with purebreds.

## THIN ALL PLANTS IN GARDEN

Tall, Spindly, Unhealthy Conditions Result Where Practice Is Not Followed.

Nearly all home gardeners plant more seed than necessary, in order to get a full stand of plants. As soon as these are large enough to handle easily, all excess plants should be pulled out, leaving enough space between the plants remaining for the vegetables to develop properly. If this practice is not followed, not only do the crowded conditions cause tall, spindly, unhealthy growth, but the excess plants act as weeds, using up the plant food and moisture that should be available for the crop.

## "Hyphenated Americans."

It is claimed that the term "hyphenated Americans" dates prior to the year 1870, when John Boyle O'Reilly applied it to a remnant of the old-time Toryism which objected to the nation-wide celebration which took place that year.

## VEGETABLES STORED FOR USE IN WINTER

Good Time to Begin Plans for Saving Garden Truck.

Money Will Be Saved and Variety Added to Menus by Preparing Room in Basement or Outdoor Cellar or Pit.

One of these nights not far distant there will be a frost. That means, does it not, that huge basket of pumpkins, squash, beets, onions, tomatoes, apples and other vegetables and fruit grown in your garden and orchard, must be brought in and saved for winter use?

Before that time the question of storage must be settled. If you have never had them to store before or did not have success in the methods used last year, or want to know more about the subject for general information, send for a copy of "Home Storing of Vegetables," Farmers' Bulletin 879, United States department of agriculture.

Different types of inexpensive and reliable storage places, the room in the basement of the dwelling, the outdoor storage cellar or cave, the bank or pit, are described in detail. The saving in money and the additional variety in your winter menus will more than pay you for spending time in preparation for good, careful storage.

## CLOVER SEED IS PROFITABLE

Vigorous Second Crop May Be Obtained If Cut Early and Given Light Dressing.

Clover, if cut early when just coming into blossom and given a light dressing of land plaster or of any fine compost, will, if the stalks are strong, make a vigorous second growth and then a paying crop of seed. Every farmer might raise his own clover seed by this method. The seed comes from the second crop and not from the first crop.

Plaster is the best and most economical mineral fertilizer to use.

## Many Words in Small Space.

A wonderful example of microscopical writing is the work of a Canadian, who succeeded in transcribing Francois Couperin's novel of "Heuristique," containing over 100,000 words, on the back of an ordinary cabinet photograph.

## ART SHOWS PART OF U. S. IN WAR

Pictures by American Painters Tell Story of Expeditionary Force's Activities.

## GRIM REMINDER OF TRAGEDY

Among Scenes Depicted Are Ruined French Villages Made Sacred Forever to Americans Because of Lives Given to Save Them.

Washington.—The story of the American expeditionary force is told in pictures on the walls of the National museum, here in a permanent exhibit just opened to the public.

Drawn from life in paint, pen and ink or pencil by American artists commissioned and sent to the front for that purpose, the collection of nearly 300 studies depicting almost every phase of life in the army overseas is spread over the walls of half a dozen great, well-lighted rooms. It is a tale of stirring action which they disclose.

Among the scenes depicted are ruined French villages made sacred forever to Americans because of American blood freely given to tear them from German hands. There are the homes, appearing scenes from behind the lines with happy-go-lucky youngsters of Pershing's division in billets mixing among the people of France, the very old and the very young people.

## Grim Reminder of Tragedy.

Here and there are grim reminders of the great tragedy in groups of laddled dead in wrecked enemy trenches over which the tide of victory had poured. Again, half glimpsed through a downpour of rain, a fringing, sudden infantry column is moving onward through a fog of mud as the artist saw it; or an endless line of weary gun teams drags forward the batteries to blast the road to triumph.

At one point the artist caught and held for his fellow countrymen the breathless tenacity of a forest outpost, peering through the leafy screen of his covert toward the enemy lines, his rifle lugged close, with fingers clinched over the trigger; at another a flash of light from a half-opened door has painted on the screen of night just a hint at a column, tramping on toward battle, just a young face or two in the line—wary, dirty, but with jaws grim set with purpose. Again it is a hospital that has gripped the artist's imagination, a twisted, writhing form under the tumbled blanket, with agony in every line and over it the steady-eyed surgeon or the merciful figure of an army nurse.

## War Implements Displayed.

In rooms around the picture display are shown all the countless things with which the army and the navy dealt in the war: the guns, the bombs, the uniforms of ally and enemy alike, captured weapons and German war gear of many kinds. These form a striking setting for the epic tale the war artists have pictured, probably the only such record ever assembled, for it began with the army and runs on to the departure of the homeward transports at the close.

Artists who made the pictures, all of whom held the rank of captain in the American expeditionary force, include Wallace Morgan, Ernest Peixotto, Julius Andre Smith, Harry E. Townsend, Harvey Dunn, Walter J. Duncan, all of New York city; William J. Aylward, Fairport, N. Y., and George M. Harding, Wynnewood, Pa.

## FLEES HOSPITAL TO WED

Ex-Yeomanette III From Worry When Parents Refuse Consent to Marriage.

Hartford, Conn.—Following an elopement after the bride had escaped from her sick bed in a hospital Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Everett Hall were found at the home of the bridegroom's parents in Niantic, Conn., a few miles west of New London.

The elopement was the sequel to a wartime romance begun when Miss Eleanor Higgins of 53 Sargent street, this city, daughter of Capt. Robert B. Higgins, U. S. N., was a yeomanette and Hall, a trolley car conductor, was a soldier.

During the war the couple became engaged. After her discharge from the service Miss Higgins vainly tried to obtain her parents' consent to her marriage, and finally became seriously ill. At the Hartford hospital it was said she was suffering from nervous exhaustion and worry. She had been there about six weeks.

## Wants to Be "Nose Artist" With Artificial Tip

Prague.—A poor devil asked Professor Schlosser to "cut off his snout" so that he can become a "nose artist." He had heard of the remarkable success the surgeon recently had in making a new tip for a man who had lost the end of his proboscis by transplanting skin and muscle from the forehead. The patient can move the restored tip in every direction—up, down, right, left, and even raise it like a tapir.

## The Oligarchy of Art.

"Ten thousand francs for that old picture? . . . I could understand it, of course, if you were offering a modern painting—with all its present price. But in the eighteenth century oil wasn't worth more than 10 sous a guillon!"—Le Petit Mole Paris.

## FLOOD OF BAD BILLS

Roumania's Finances Are Badly in Need of Reorganization.

New Currency Made in the U. S. to Thwart German and Other Money Runners.

Bucharest.—Roumania is seeking to place a loan in the United States and wants to give as security her 6 per cent national bonds, without lien on her forests or her oil properties.

According to Le Progres, the country's most pressing problem is the reorganization of finances, which are in a confused condition, partly due to the dumping in Roumania of several billions of Austria-Hungarian crowns, Russian and Ukrainian rubles and other worthless moneys. Within the last ten months the value of the lei has decreased from ten to the dollar to 55.50 to the dollar, according to the fluctuations of the market.

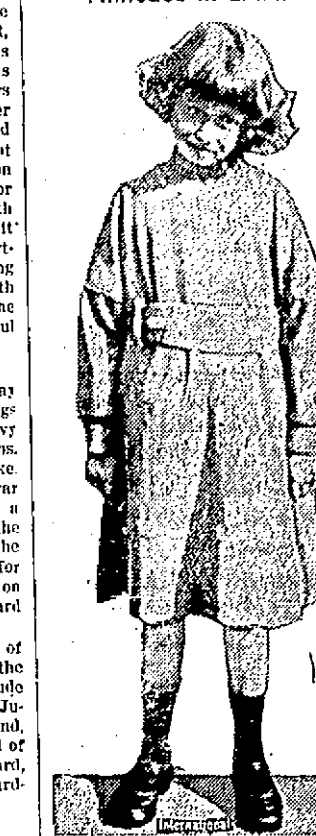
This depreciation is also due, it is stated, to an illegitimate influx of paper money from Germany. During the German occupation the Germans established the German Bank of Roumania, and issued large quantities of paper money bearing the name of this bank. It is suspected that since the armistice the Germans have smuggled into Roumania more of this money printed in Germany.

Le Progres states that at the beginning of the war the Roumanian national debt was only 300,000,000 lei and that now it is more than 30,000,000,000, with no means of estimating the exact amount of paper money in circulation. The standard paper money of the country at present is that issued by the National Bank of Roumania.

Lately paper money printed in the United States has gone into circulation and all other moneys have been withdrawn.

Meanwhile the Roumanian government is making a determined effort to stamp out the new industries of running cheap moneys over her frontiers and trudging it for lels.

## PRINCESS IN EXILE



Little Princess Catherine, daughter of former King Constantine and ex-Queen Sophia of Greece, playing in the streets of Lucerne, Switzerland, where the Greek royal family is living in exile. They live in a hotel like ordinary tourists.

## 1,362,872 FRENCH KILLED

Final Figures Given on Tricolor's Total Dead in the Great European War.

Paris.—Final official statistics of the ministry of war fixes the total number of French soldiers killed during the great war at 1,362,872. Of this number the details of the fate of 361,541 are unknown.

Reduction of military service to less than two years is impossible at the present time, said M. Lefevre, minister of war, while explaining the main points of the projected reorganization of the army to the military committee of the chamber of deputies.

Use of French troops in the orient was discussed by the minister, who declared that forces now in the near east numbered 70,000 men, most of the organizations there being colonial regiments.

## Much in Little.

A baby will make love stronger, days shorter, night longer, bank-roll smaller, home happier, clothes shabbier, the past forgotten, and the future worth living for.—Office Topics.

## Preserving Balance.

In adversity be spirited and firm, and with equal prudence lessen your sail when filled with a too-fortunate gale of prosperity.—Horace.

## Significance of Wedding Ring.

The wedding ring is a relic of barbarism. It signifies the bond by which the woman was bound to her lord and master.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

## BEAR HEAVY LOAD

Some of the Trials of Present-Day Executives.

Man Who Complained That There Were No Efficient People in the World Had Some Excuse for His Bitterness.—Trouble Is Moral.

Several years ago, when I had just been promoted to my first real job, I called on a business friend of mine. He is a wise and experienced handler of men. I asked him what suggestions he could make about executive responsibility, writes Bruce Barton, in the Red Book.

"You are about to make a great discovery," he said. "Within a week or two you will know why it is that executives grow gray and die before their time. You will have learned the bitter truth that there are no efficient people in the world."

I am still very far from admitting that he was right, but I know well enough what he meant. Every man knows, who has ever been responsible for a piece of work or had to meet a pay roll.

Recently another friend of mine built a house. The money to build it represented a difficult period of saving on the part of himself and his wife. It meant overtime work and self-denial, and extra effort in behalf of a long-cherished dream.

One day when the work was well along he visited it, and saw a workman climbing a ladder to the roof with a little bunch of shingles in his hands. "Look here," the foreman cried, "can't you carry a whole bundle of shingles?"

The workman regarded him sullenly. "I suppose I could," he answered, "if I wanted to bull the job."

By "bull the job" he meant "do an honest day's work."

At 10 o'clock one morning I met still another man in his office in New York. He was munching a sandwich and gulping a cup of coffee which his secretary had brought in to him.

"I had to work late last night," he said, "and meet a very early appointment this morning. My wife asked our maid to have breakfast a half hour early so that I might have a bite and still be here in time."

"When I came down to breakfast the maid was still in bed."

She lives in his home and eats and is clothed by means of money which his brain provides; but she has no interest in his success, no care whatever except to do the minimum of work.

"The real trouble with the world today is a moral trouble," said a thoughtful man recently. "A large proportion of its people have lost all conception of what it means to render an adequate service in return for the wages they are paid."

He is a generous man. On almost any sort of question his sympathies are likely to be with labor, and so are mine. I am glad that men work shorter hours than they used to, and in certain instances I think the hours should be even shorter. I am glad they are paid higher wages, and hope they may earn still more.

But there are times when my sympathy goes out to those in whose behalf no voice is ever raised—to the executives of the world, whose hours are limited only by the limit of their physical and mental endurance; who carry not merely the load of their own work, but the heartbreaking load of carelessness and stolid indifference in so many of the folks whom they employ.

Perhaps the most successful executive in history was that centurion of the Bible.

"For I am a man of authority, having soldiers under me," he said. "And I say to this man go, and he goeth; and to another, come, and he cometh; and to my servant, do this, and he doeth it."

Marvelous man!

The modern executive also says, "Go," and too often the man who should have gone will appear a day or two later and explain, "I didn't understand what you meant." He says, "Come," and at the appointed time his telephone rings and a voice speaks, saying, "I overslept and will be there in about three-quarters of an hour."

## Sugar Hog Punished.

A man who came out of the drizzling rain into a Cincinnati lunch-room late at night and ordered a cup of coffee and two rolls, complained when he got check for 14 cents, saying that the bill of fare said that coffee was 8 cents and rolls 4 cents. The proprietor explained that there was a charge of four cents, because the man, speeding his coffee, was too free with the receptacle that discharged one spoonful of sugar when inverted. "I watched you," the proprietor said. "You dumped five spoonfuls of sugar in your coffee."

## Planting Trees on Prairies.

In order to demonstrate to farmers on the plains the advisability and feasibility of planting trees on the prairies of the West, the Canadian Forestry association is sending a demonstration car on a tour of the three western provinces. A railway coach is being fitted up with a moving picture outfit, lecture hall, and a miniature nursery. The car will travel over the bulk of the western railway lines.

## Czecho-Slovakia.

The new republic of Czecho-Slovakia has an area of between 60,000 and 60,000 square miles and a population of 12,500,000.

## Valuable Crowns in Vatican.

In the pope's treasure house are two crowns which are valued at several million dollars. One of them was the gift of Napoleon to Pius XII, and contains the largest emerald in the world. The other, the gift of Queen Isabel of Spain to Pius IX, is worth probably \$2,000,000.

## Comment of the Week

### Officially Notified of Nomination

Warren G. Harding was officially notified of his nomination as the Republican candidate for President at his home in Marion last week. The wisdom of selecting the Senator as the standard bearer of the party is reflected in his speech of acceptance. That portion of his address that characterized the present Administration as a dictatorial and autocratic one, is a masterly arraignment of the personal rule that has obtained during the past several years in the White House.

"No man is big enough to run this Republic," he said; "there never has been one; such domination has never been intended." These words are but a repetition of what has been uttered by thousands of others. Americans generally have arrived at that conclusion because of the apparent monomania of President Wilson that the minds of those associated with him in the Government should "willingly go along with mine."

In contrast to the Wilson idea of government is that of Candidate Harding. He says: "Our vision includes more than a chief executive; we believe in a cabinet of highest capacity, equal to the responsibilities which our system contemplates, and in whose councils the Vice President, the second official of the Republic, shall be asked to participate."

Mr. Harding also insists that there must be a cordial understanding between the executive and legislative branches of the government and that their activities must co-ordinate and redound to the immediate benefit of all the people.

### Wilsonized League of Nations Scored

Giving credit to the Republicans in the Senate for stopping what he claims was "the barter of independent American eminence and influence for an obscure and unequal place in the merged government of the world," Candidate Harding says that this group of men readily sensed the conscience of America. While there is a genuine aspiration in American breasts for tranquil friendship for all the peoples of the world, and while there is a concord of amity and sympathy and fraternity in our every act, yet our paramount duty is to always safeguard the ideals and security of America.

"No surrender of American rights to a world council or its military alliance and no assumed mandatory, however appealing, ever shall summon the sons of this Republic to war," is the way this vigorous American candidate fairly shouts defiance at the Wilsonized League of Nations. "The supreme sacrifice of our boys shall only be asked for America and its call of honor. It is better to be the free and disinterested agent of international justice and advancing civilization, with a covenant of conscience, than be shackled by a written compact which surrenders our freedom and gives to a military alliance the right to proclaim America's duty to the world. We are resolved to preserve this free and independent Republic."

### Republicans Will Not Shun Responsibilities

Candidate Harding says that the world will not misconstrue the determination of America to surrender its nationality. "We do not mean to shun a single responsibility of this Republic to world civilization," he says. "There is no hate in the American heart. We have no envy, no suspicion, no aversion for any people in the world. We hold to our rights, and mean to defend and sustain the rights of this nation and its citizens, everywhere under the sun."

These declarations have but one meaning and that is that the heritage of American nationality is considered of initial importance by the Republican party. To preserve the inviolability of our boundaries, to maintain the principles that guided our destinies aright, and to be ever alert lest the jealousies or greed of foreign nations attempt to undermine our customs or abridge our privileges, is the task that awaits the incoming administration.

The Wilsonized League of Nations and its objectionable Article X must be relegated to the oblivion it deserves. A Congress that is in sympathy with the Republican version of its world duties must be elected if we are to make certain that America of the future shall remain the America of old.

### Profiteers Will Soon Receive Attention

The enormous profits exacted from the American consumer and the vicious methods employed by the soulless profiteers in their greed for gain was commented upon. Mr. Harding said that "in all sincerity we promise the prevention of unreasonable profits, and we challenge the profiteering with all the moral force and the legal powers of government and people."

Profiteering and its allied evils have had but little restraint put upon them during the past four years. While it is true that the emergencies of a war will tend to advance prices and cause a lessening in necessary articles of production, it is also true that the burdens we have had to shoulder were not always the direct result of war. Alleged shortages of sugar at six cents per pound were immediately followed by an abundance when the price was tripled; shoes at ten dollars a pair were only of the cheap kind until the fictitious market had collapsed, and better grade ones were bought for half that price. The cessation of hostilities in November, 1918, should have marked the declining point in the high price of commodities, but an inert or incompetent administration had lacked either the desire, the knowledge or the energy to put an end to these abuses.

### In Favor of Equal Suffrage

Candidate Harding comes out squarely for woman suffrage, and points out that by the edict of the Republican party, by his own recorded votes and by personal convictions he is unalterably committed to this measure. "The womanhood of America," he says, "always its glory, its inspiration, and its potent, uplifting force in its social and spiritual development, is about to be enfranchised. Insofar as Congress can go, the fact is already accomplished. It is my earnest hope, my sincere desire that the one needed State vote be quickly recorded in the affirmation of the right of equal suffrage."

The plank in the platform adopted at the Chicago convention and the Republican candidate for the presidency is in thorough accord on the principle of the extension of the vote to women. The party has ever been the champion of the "square deal" for all.

**The Seven Seas.**  
Did Kipling consult Hindu mythology when choosing the title for his well-known book, "The Seven Seas"? According to the Puranas, the earth is circular and flat, like the flower of a water lily. Its circumference is 1,000,000,000 miles. In the center is Mount Sumeru.

**Many Countries Ahead of Us.**  
In normal times Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Spain and Portugal all publish more books in proportion to population than the United States publishes, and their books have a wider circulation.

No. 103	
Reserve District No. 1	
REPORT	
OF the condition of the NEWPORT NATIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, June 30, 1920.	
RESOURCES	DOLLARS
Loans and discounts including red counts	2,642.02
Overdrafts uncollected	507.11
Deposits to secure circulation U. S. bonds per value	10,000.00
Overseas uncollected	21,093.68
Total U. S. government securities	201,600.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged	81,678.75
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.	83,175.75
Stocks of other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	1,400.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (10 percent of subscription)	4,100.00
Value of bank's share owned and uncollected	2,500.00
Equity in banking house	20,700.00
Capital reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	42,164.21
Cash in vault and on hand	71,206.13
Exchange for clearing house	4,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury and due from U. S. Treasury	5,500.00
Interest earned but not collected—approximately—on notes and bills receivable not past due	3,315.00
Total	\$789,619.75
LIABILITIES	DOLLARS
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided profits	10,302.45
Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid	10,302.45
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance of maturity and not earned (approximately)	2,800.00
Circulating notes outstanding	107,500.00
Certified checks outstanding	2,100.00
Cashier's checks on own bank outstanding	1,271.48
Individual deposits subject to check	761,126.03
Certificates of deposit	87,210.18
Total of demand deposits	788,365.81
Securities (other than U. S. or other bonds) borrowed for which collateral security was furnished	87,000.00
Total	\$1,168,392.72
Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	7,260.00

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, ss:  
I, Henry G. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
H. G. STEVENS, JR., Cashier.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1920.  
FACKER DRAMAN, Notary Public.

Dr. Joseph E. Reiden of Springfield, Mass., commander of the American Legion post in that city, announces that he will be a candidate for state commander of the legion at the annual state convention, scheduled for Springfield in the last week in August. He served as a lieutenant in the navy during the war.

For the last six years the hulks of what were once the palatial passenger steamers Pilgrim and Puritan have been lying at anchor in the upper harbor, New London, Ct., awaiting conversion into tankers or barges. They are now being junked by the Scott Wrecking Company, who bought them from the New England Navigation Company.

If the suffrage amendment is not soon ratified by the necessary 36th state, Vermont suffragists will appeal to the United States supreme court to declare illegal Gov. Clement's veto of the presidential suffrage bill passed by the Vermont Legislature last year. This was announced in a statement issued at suffrage state headquarters in Burlington.

John J. Craig of Quincy, who was driving the truck which injured former Mayor Fitzgerald of Boston, at the Bay Side playgrounds, was arraigned before Associate Justice Pratt in the district court at Hingham. He was charged with operating an automobile so as to endanger public safety. The case was continued until Sept. 21 and bail was fixed at \$400.

David Nicol Cant, after toiling for other men for 20 years, has suddenly come into enough money to buy a large farm of his own, for he will share the \$1,000,000 estate left by his father in Dundee, Scotland, with his three sisters and two brothers. After a seven years' search, when the courts of Scotland were about to declare him legally dead, he has been located in Boylston, Mass.

Provincetown will begin its celebration of the Pilgrim Tercentenary on August 23 and the local committee is perfecting plans to make that week notable in the international program of observances. The celebration will be coincident with the beginning of exercises in Holland, and the Sulgrave Institution, which is cooperating in the across-the-water event, will also assist at Provincetown.

The McIntosh apple crop is being severely injured by apple scab. Recent inspection by County Agent A. R. Jenks of the Middlesex County Bureau of Agriculture, Waltham, Mass., seems to show that about two-thirds of the prospective yield is already infected so badly that the apples will be saleable only for culinary purposes. This means thousands of dollars loss to growers. This popular fruit is bound to be scarce and high in price to the consumer this fall. The county bureau have been instrumental in saving a part of the crop through a series of meetings last spring at which it was recommended that the growers substitute home-made Bordeaux mixture for the usual lime sulphur. Orchards who tried the material report no damage as yet and are entirely satisfied with their results.

While touring in northern New England in an automobile, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Oberg of Clayton, Mass., came upon a large black animal which completely blocked the roadway through Cavendish, Vt. Said animal took no notice of insistent tootings of the horn and the autoists pressed closer. Whereupon, the animal, a big, ugly she-bear, reared on her haunches and offered battle. Brakes and reverse power sent the little auto back to a safe distance.

## THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND  
REPORT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1920

REVENUES	
Loans and Discounts	\$567,260.40
Notes and bills rediscounted (other than bank acceptances sold)	7,260.00
Overdrafts, unsecured, \$500.00	650.00
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	100,000.00
U. S. Bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits or bills payable	100,000.00
Premium on U. S. Bonds	493.60
Total U. S. Government securities	200,493.60
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned and unpledged	160,265.00
Total bonds, securities, etc., other than U. S.	160,265.00
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock	1,400.00
Federal Reserve Bank stock	4,100.00
Value of banking house	22,615.00
Equity in banking house	22,615.00
Buildings and fixtures	1.00
Items with Federal Reserve Bank in process of collection (not available as reserve)	18,254.61
Cash in vault and on hand	170,737.30
Exchange for clearing house	4,100.74
Checks on other banks	12,363.12
Total	187,213.16
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury	5,000.00
Interest earned but not collected	3,315.00
Other assets, if any	5,047.03
TOTAL	\$1,168,392.70
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	60,000.00
Undivided Profits	10,302.45
Interest and discount collected or credited in advance, not earned	2,800.00
Circulating notes outstanding	107,500.00
Amount due to Federal Reserve Bank, including deferred credits	10,600.00
Net amounts due to national banks	2,501.25
Net amounts due to banks, bankers, and trust companies	20.00
Total	10,231.69
Individual deposits subject to check	761,126.03
Certificates of deposit	87,210.18
Total of demand deposits	788,365.81
Securities (other than U. S. or other bonds) borrowed for which collateral security was furnished	87,000.00
TOTAL	\$1,168,392.72
Liabilities for rediscounts with Federal Reserve Bank	7,260.00

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, COUNTY OF NEWPORT, ss:  
I, GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
GEORGE H. PROUD, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of July, 1920.  
FACKER DRAMAN, Notary Public.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, July 6, 1920.  
Estate of Benjamin T. Coe  
AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Benjamin T. Coe, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the 23rd day of August at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room, in said New Shoreham for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

Office of Probate Clerk of New Shoreham, R. I., July 13, 1920.  
Estate of Benjamin T. Coe  
AN INSTRUMENT in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Benjamin T. Coe, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, is presented for probate, with a request that due notice be given thereon. Notice is hereby given that the same will be considered on the 23rd day of August, 1920, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham. All persons interested are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at said time and place and be heard in relation to the same.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE  
New Shoreham, R. I., July 17, 1920.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, Executrix of the last will and testament of JEREMIAH P. LATHAN, late of the town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that she has accepted the said will and has given bond according to law.  
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS  
Newport, ss:  
Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, Newport, July 31, 1920.  
WHEREAS, Festus M. Franklin, of the City of Newport, in said County and State, has filed in this office his petition praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage between the said Festus M. Franklin and Cassie Franklin, now in Paris to said Festus M. Franklin unknown, on which said petition an order of notice has been entered.  
Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Cassie Franklin of the pendency of said petition and that she shall appear, if she shall see fit, at the Superior Court to be held at the Court House in Newport, within and for the County of Newport, on the Third Monday of September, A. D. 1920, then and there to respond to said petition.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE  
Newport, July 31st, 1920.  
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport Administrator of the estate of JAMES VEE, late of said Newport, deceased, and has given bond according to law.  
All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.  
I have appointed John H. Nolan of Newport, R. I., whose address is No. 221 Thames street, my agent in the State of Rhode Island.

Inca Stonework.  
That which is claimed to be the finest stonemason work in the world is to be seen in the ruins of Inca palaces in Cuzco, Peru. Not even a needle can be inserted between the great blocks. The microscope shows that these stones were wrought with tools of chert, an alloy of copper and tin.  
Kept Busy on Social Calls.  
The wife of a member of congress can discharge her social duty in the cabinet in nine calls. But a cabinet woman must pay more than 500 if she makes only one call during the session on each senatorial and congressional household.  
New Guinea Love Tokens.  
When a New Guinea woman falls in love with a man she sends a piece of string to his sister, or, if he has no sister, to his mother. Then the lady who receives the string tells the favored man the particular woman is in love with him.

## NEWPORT BEACH RESTAURANT OPEN

For the Season  
SHORE DINNERS FISH DINNERS  
CHICKEN DINNERS LOBSTER DINNERS  
STEAK DINNERS  
QUALITY FOOD BEST OF SERVICE  
Service from 12 noon to 8 evening

## NEWPORT BEACH

Mackenzie & Winslow  
(INCORPORATED)  
Dealers in  
HAY, STRAW, GRAIN  
POULTRY SUPPLIES  
SALT  
Agent for H. C. Anthony's  
GRASS AND GARDEN SEEDS

Store: 162 BROADWAY Phone 181  
Elevator: MARSH ST. Phone 248  
Jameson Agency  
ALTON F. COGGESHALL  
Narragansett Ave Phone 20204

THE  
Newport Gas Light Co  
NO  
COKE for Sale  
AT PRESENT

TO NEW YORK  
FALL RIVER LINE  
Leave Long Wh. daily  
Eastern Standard Time 8:45 p. m.  
Daylight Saving Time 9:45 p. m.  
Ticket Office on the Wharf  
The New England Steamship Co.  
Telephone 747



Summer Shoes  
White Shoes in dress and outing styles for men and women  
Keds for boys and girls  
Play Oxfords and Barefoot Sandals for children  
MAIL ORDERS FILLED  
The T. Mumford Seabury Co.  
214 Thames Street.  
Tel. 787